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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FASCISTS CHEER DUCHE'S PLAN TO INCREASE ARMS

Signor Mussolini Sees Little Practical Value in Peace Pacts

MEMORABLE SCENES AS CHAMBER CLOSES

Coming 100 Per Cent Fascist Parliament Looks to Expansion by Land and Sea

By Wirephoto to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Amid scenes of enthusiasm such as have rarely been witnessed before, the Italian Chamber of Deputies, elected in April, 1928, held on Dec. 8 its last sitting, approving by an overwhelming majority bills giving constitutional status to the Fascist Grand Council, as well as bills for workers' pensions and a labor charter.

About 350 Fascist deputies, wearing black shirts, occupied the benches, while a bouquet of red roses was laid on the desk before the Premier's seat under the Speaker's chair. When Signor Mussolini, who also wore a black shirt, entered the House, the deputies sprang to their feet, applauding vociferously, singing the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza," while spectators from the galleries joined the applause, paying homage to the Duce.

After the approval of the bills, Augusto Turati, secretary of the Fascist Party, offered Signor Mussolini an illuminated parchment volume with the signatures of the deputies. Then Signor Mussolini rose to deliver his valedictory address to the Chamber, announcing at the same time that Italy would shortly increase her armaments all round.

Ordered Changes in Bill

The Duce began by expressing his thanks to the deputies for having done their duty toward the revolution. The Twenty-Seventh Legislature of Italy, which was coming to an end on that day, had rendered a most useful work to the Nation by approving laws creating the new Fascist state.

Signor Mussolini called attention to the changes between the original text of the Grand Council and the text submitted to their approval, adding that these changes, "willed by me, do not alter the law, but perfect it inasmuch as they have removed from the Grand Council the character of eternity and immutability, and all things which recall the Chinese mandarin and are absolutely inconceivable in the theory and practice of Fascism."

Concerning the character of the new Chamber, which will be elected next March in accordance with the terms of the new electoral law, Signor Mussolini declared that the forthcoming elections will have nothing in common with the elections of other times and other countries. "The so-called electoral campaign, characterized by polychrome mural posters, which intelligent citizens never read, we shall never see again in Italy. Similarly all maneuvers for the designation of candidates for Parliament will disappear. You must be convinced that certain categories of persons will not enter the Chamber. Above all, the vociferous creators

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you ever considered how the Monitor's circulation might be doubled?
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were to get one new subscriber, and every other subscriber
Considered
doing the same thing, the good news would reach twice as many as it now reaches. How many of our readers have thought of
This
opportunity and are willing to make an effort to bring about such a result?

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Boost Irish Trade, New Company's Goal

By The Associated Press

A COMPANY to promote and finance Irish agriculture and industry and encourage trade relations between the United States and Ireland has been formed by a group of New York and Irish bankers and business men, it was announced here.

Immediate projects to be financed by the concern, which will be known as Ireland Corporation of America, are development of a transatlantic port for direct shipping facilities between the two countries, erection of a cement and building material plant and development of linen and shoe industries. J. R. Harbeck is president.

JUNIOR COLLEGE AIDED BY CITY TAXES URGED

Dr. Zook Says Nation Needs More of These Schools Supported Locally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Establishment of municipal junior colleges, half supported by local taxation, was advocated by George F. Zook, president of the University of Akron, to the American Association of Junior Colleges assembled in Fort Worth. Dr. Zook, a pioneer in the junior college movement and organizer of the association, told its members, who came from all parts of the United States, that one of the outstanding needs of the Nation's educational system was the locally supported junior college.

At the present time, there are 327 junior colleges in the United States. The cost of operation per student was set at \$250, and the average cost of maintaining one of these colleges, Dr. Zook said, was \$300. The junior college was pointed to as continuation of the high school, and deserving to be maintained on a basis similar to that of the high school, at least to the extent of partial support by municipal taxes.

"A junior college in a city of over 25,000 population will increase the number of boys and girls continuing their training beyond the high school," Dr. Zook claimed. He added that an appreciably larger number of students would be able to begin their college training, and do it at a much smaller cost because they would be living at home.

The plan advocated by Dr. Zook was given strong support by other members of the association, as well as of university presidents from southern states, whose convention followed that of the junior colleges. Dr. W. C. Bell of Stanford University, read statistics from schools in different sections to substantiate claims that the student trained in a junior college is better equipped to go ahead with university work.

The trend of the discussion was that in the near future the university would become more of a graduate school, with the junior college weeding out those students who just "go to college."

"The freshmen and many of the sophomores are still children who sadly need the restraints of college life as it was originally but is no more," W. B. Birzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, said.

Prince Takes Fast Train at Brindisi

Leaves Italian Port for London Seven Minutes After Disembarking

BRINDISI, Italy (AP)—The Prince of Wales, on his way homeward, landed from the cruiser Enterprise, and just seven minutes later left for London by special train.

A crowd had gathered despite a downpour of rain. A force of 100 Italian sailors, one company of infantry and one company of aviators lined the short route from the ship to the train, but in accordance with the Prince's request, no military honors were rendered. The troops merely stood at attention.

The prince entered the private car placed at his disposal by the Italian crown prince and did not appear at the window when the train left for the French channel coast.

By Wirephoto

LONDON—A bulletin issued shortly after midday on Monday stated that although the King had passed a disturbed night, there was a slight improvement in the general condition.

GRANGE BACKS CHAIN OF AIRPLANE FIELDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The New Jersey State Legislature is requested to sponsor development of a "trunk line of airplane landing fields" between the principal cities of New Jersey in a resolution first adopted by the annual convention of the New Jersey State Grange.

Other resolutions adopted asked for higher tariffs protecting American farmers against foreign competition, for better township roads, and for a special session of Congress next spring to consider farm relief and tariff revision.

WORLD COURT ISSUE DEFERRED BY CONFERENCE

Better Atmosphere Prevails at Lugano as Briand Meets Stresemann

By Wirephoto to The Christian Science Monitor

LUGANO, Switzerland—No decision has been taken by the Council of the League of Nations as to the methods it should adopt to study the question of obtaining advisory opinions from the World Court. The Council desires not to rush a decision on the subject of whether a judicial advisory opinion could be sought by simple majority vote of the Council or Assembly, since it is aware that the majority rule would render it more difficult for the United States to adhere to the Court.

Already a better atmosphere is noticeable after the first interview between Aristide Briand and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, which took place on Sunday evening.

Mr. Briand and Dr. Stresemann seemed very glad to see one another again, for they had not met since March, and they had much to talk about. These conversations are to continue from day to day, for they are the most important business before the Foreign Ministers.

The Council assembled Dec. 10, one of the most important items on the agenda being consideration of the Polish-Lithuanian dispute.

A year has passed since the Council endeavored to settle this dispute, and the situation remains no less disquieting. In these circumstances, it is further appeal fails to produce its effect, the Council may adopt the suggestion of appointing a committee of experts to whom they can do to link up communications between the two countries again.

The Hungarian-Rumanian dispute concerning the compensation which should be paid to the Hungarian Rumanian Transylvania, and the expropriation of their property is also on the agenda. The Hungarian and Rumanian Governments have been negotiating on the question.

Home's Welfare Safeguarded by Federal Studies

Children's Bureau Surveys Yield Valuable Information on Needs of Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Children's Bureau has been functioning as a fact-gathering bureau, public and private agencies interested in the care of children and individual parents have increasingly made use of the information that has been painstakingly and dispassionately assembled by the staff.

Miss Grace Abbott, director, sets forth in her annual report. Information has been made available in printed reports, popular bulletins, films, exhibits and news summaries. One of the studies undertaken during the year was at the request of a Philadelphia society to determine the relationship between child welfare and employment of mothers.

The principal object is to ascertain the effect of the mother's employment upon her efficiency as a mother, or more correctly, upon the general welfare of the family and the schooling and conduct of the children.

In a house-to-house canvass of 12,227 families having one or more children under 16 years of age, it was found that 23 per cent of the mothers were employed, in most cases outside their own homes.

The educational requirement of the child labor laws is probably the most influential factor in the educational attainment of children, leaving school for work, it is stated.

Juvenile courts and family relations have been carefully studied and a large amount of information furnished regarding the question of do-it-to-mothers with dependent children, and the care of dependent children in the home.

DUTCH NAVY ESCORT FOR "OLD MASTERS"

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A new peaceful use for the Dutch navy will be inaugurated when two torpedo boats escort hosts of the Batavia Line, which will transport some of the costliest Dutch old and modern "masters" from Holland to England.

Famous specimens by Rembrandt, Vermeer, Dehooch, Steen and Van Gogh and others from the Dutch galleries will be exhibited in London. For their return, means of safeguarding will be applied.

"Piccadilly's New Wonderground" Opened to the Public in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Piccadilly's new wonderground," in other words, the great underground rapid transit station, has been opened to the public. Under Piccadilly Circus is a vast hall to which access is gained by seven entrances from different points in the street above. Whereas the Piccadilly tube station handled 1,500,000 passengers for years, this number last year had increased to 25,000,000, and the new station has a capacity of 50,000,000.

Eleven escalators convey passengers to trains numbering over 1500 daily and 120 hourly during "rush" periods. The lighting and decorations are brilliant and beautiful, one of the most striking being a great oil painting by Stephen Bone and Eric Porter, which faces the main escalators. At present only the center portion is finished, representing the British Empire on the world map. Four other panels will deal with suburban scenes and activities reached by the underground services.

No Upward Flash to Dazzle Aviator



NATIONAL FARM BUREAU STRIKES NEW RELIEF NOTE

Finis Written to McNary Campaign and Friendly Hand Extended Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Finis was written to the long McNary-Haugen campaign and a friendly hand of co-operation on farm relief was extended to Herbert Hoover, President-elect, by S. H. Thompson, president of the National Farm Bureau Federation, at the opening here Dec. 10, of its tenth annual convention.

The Farm Bureau admittedly has been the backbone of the McNary-Haugen movement and Mr. Thompson one of its major spokesmen. His annual message, counseling a change of policy, is officially stated to represent the National Farm Bureau administration, and is believed to clear the way for the Hoover Administration to start fresh on farm relief, according to National Farm Bureau officials.

Mr. Thompson told the Farm Bureau convention he found great encouragement for the farmer in Mr. Hoover's program, and quoted from the address of the President-elect in St. Louis in the close of the campaign. In which he called the farm question the "most urgent economic problem in our Nation today," and declared that "adequate relief is essential if we would assure relief to the farmer."

Mr. Thompson noted that Mr. Hoover proposed a federal farm board, and further quoted him as saying:

"I am hopeful that in the December session of Congress it will be possible to reach that solution. However, as I have already said, it is not possible I would call a special session in order that we might speedily arrive at a determination of the question before the next harvest."

Farm Problem Now National

"To my mind," commented the Farm Bureau president, "this is the most heartening thing that has happened since we waged our battle for equality for agriculture."

"At last the agricultural problem has become the nation's problem. We have always contended and now we are making a national policy. Protection should be made just as effective for agriculture as it has been for industry and labor and thus assure the farmer an American price for the products of his labor, although it may be necessary to sell a portion of that product abroad."

"It is well known that we have sponsored and supported the measures that we sincerely felt would achieve that purpose, but now with the forthcoming Administration offering a broad program that will give agriculture the benefits of the protective system and achieve for agriculture a place on a basis of equality with industry, labor and finance, it would seem wisdom, on our part, that we hold ourselves in readiness to consider on their merits such measures as will be advanced from time to time, and that we should

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

been drawn through the atmosphere. This has been accomplished by louvers, or light deflectors inside the lamps.

Each lighting unit contains 14 lamps of 1500-watt size. The light intensity is 180 degrees or about 3,000,000 candlepower. This is said to be 2½ times as powerful as any field. Mr. Halvorson has been able to reduce the number of lamps used while increasing the intensity of light, reducing maintenance cost and simplifying operation.

The units are designed to be mounted on wheels in order to be moved about the fields according to weather conditions and the convenience of the aviator. Flares land the light in their faces, others want it at the rear or side. The unit also is encased in a sheet-iron, weather-proof and dust-proof housing. Three units have been built, one of which is on display at the aeronautical show in Chicago.

Mr. Halvorson spent a year and a half in developing the invention. Its distinctive feature is a system of mirror or reflector regulation which enables the operator to obtain the most delicate adjustment. Laboratory trials have convinced the experts that the direct light rays have been practically eliminated without a reduction in illuminating power.

By this method, the new unit is said to concentrate the light thrown out across the field to within four feet of the ground, so that the landing aviator is not confused by any upward glare before the wheels of his machine touch earth. At the four-foot mark the convergence from brilliant light into total darkness is as sharply made as though a knife had

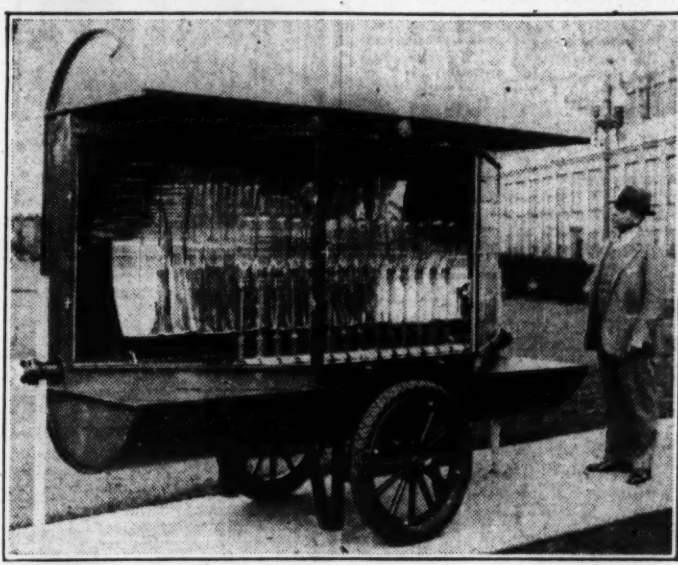
planners would extend the scope of municipal design to permit a more widespread distribution of population.

The suggestion of the architects was made at a hearing here before the New York State Legislative Committee on Revision of the Tenement House Law. The committee is drafting a new code which will be completed next month and presented to the Legislature for modernization of the state's building regulations.

Speaking as chairman of the committee on legislation of the New York County Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Theodore I. Cooper urged the inclusion of restrictions which would prevent future construction of central towers on group residential structures. He contended that this type of construction is in direct opposition to the conservation of direct sunlight and that groups of high towers tend to reduce both air and light over wide areas.

Three building models prepared by E. D. Litchfield, a member of the institute, were shown at the legislative committee hearing. They depicted the present type of apartment, the towered design and a third type recommended as desirable for future city building. The third model, made use of extensive setbacks, allowing light and air to reach the street, but eliminated the high towers which, in modern design, usually top this type of construction.

At the annual New York City Conference of Social Work here, the plan of individual suburban homes with ample ground areas was cited as an "object lesson" to the development of American cities.



Portable Device Designed by General Electric Engineer Is Said to Be Superior to Anything of Like Nature in the World. It Cuts a Sharp Line of Light Four Feet Above the Earth's Surface.

Great Floodlight to Flash Path to Land Fliers at Boston Field

New Device of 3,000,000 Candlepower to Be Installed at Airport—Cuts Sharp Line of Dazzling Brightness Just Above Earth

Airfield landing lights of 3,000,000 candlepower designed to flood a broad field with a strong beam that stops in a sharp line of darkness at a level four feet above the ground will be placed in use soon in first installation in the United States at the East Boston airport.

This newest device in airport lighting, a result of work of C. B. A. Halvorson, designing engineer of the General Electric Company, is declared by airport designers to be so far superior to any landing lights now available as to promise to revolutionize methods of airport illumination. The first test of the light in field operation is planned to take place Tuesday night on the marsh side of the Lynn River Works of the General Electric Company at Lynn.

Though William F. Long, chairman of the Boston Park Commission in charge of the airport, has not yet seen the unit in use, he has stated without reservation that the city will purchase the light for the municipal field, and has plans under way for its installation. The cost of the unit is approximately \$6500. He hopes to have it connected within one or two weeks.

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Desert Tree Grows Down Instead of Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Barkly West, S. A.

IN THE Namib Desert in South-West Africa grows a unique plant called the Welwitschia—a tree that grows downward instead of upward. The trunk, about four to five feet long, one foot in diameter, is buried in the dry, sandy ground, and all that is visible above the surface is a broken ring of rough-looking bark standing a few inches above the sand.

There are no branches. A few leaves spring from this broken ring of rugged corky substance, and resemble broad, dull-green leather straps, three feet long and almost a foot broad, very frayed and torn at the end. This strange tree will not grow anywhere else, however carefully tended, but in this particular desert. There are heavy penalties for uprooting the plant.

DRYS APPEAL TO PUBLIC TO AID ENFORCEMENT

Prof. Carver Asks Metropolitan Press to Be Friendly to Law

An appeal to prohibitionists to support a "second campaign" to establish public sentiment in favor of obedience to the dry law, and an appeal to metropolitan newspapers to take a fair attitude toward the Government's enforcement of the prohibition law were features of speeches at a meeting held under auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of America in Boston.

"Our appeal," Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University said, regarding the metropolitan press, "is simply this:

"Don't aid and abet those who are actively breaking a law which your Government is actively trying to enforce.

"Don't muddle the minds of your readers by confusing an active law with an obsolete law. Don't encourage any one to think that it is either smart or clever, courageous or honorable, to outwit your Government. Don't excuse the bootlegger or his patron.

Friendly Press Urged

"Don't vilify enforcement officers who are trying to do what the law demands them to do, and what they have sworn to do. If you want to castigate any of them, try it on those who are shirking their duty. Don't caricature or cast aspersions upon those private citizens who are not only obeying the law, but trying to help the Government. This will not weaken their determination, it will only encourage law breakers and add to the cost of enforcement.

"In short, throw your vast influence on the side of your Government and against it. Help the Government in the carrying out of this 'great social experiment, noble in purpose and far-reaching in results.' Or, at least, don't encourage active resistance to your own Government."

Dr. George W. Morrow of the dry league pointed out the evidence of the need for continued activity in building dry sentiment. "There are 34 separate liquor organizations in this country yet holding their organizations intact, hoping that you and I will grow tired in the fight or that they will catch us napping."

Fight Is Not Yet Over

The fact that a wet candidate could be nominated for President and, further, should receive more than 14,000,000 votes is proof, he said, that the fight is not yet over. "I will grow tired in the fight or that they will catch us napping."

If America could always remember how thankful she was the day the saloon closed, no liquor advocate could get a hearing. The rising generation has no conception of the old saloon regime, and the older ones are forgetting, hence the need of our 'second campaign' in behalf of prohibition and its better enforcement."

BRITISH TO DEVELOP CHEAPER TRANSPORT

By Wirephoto from The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cheaper road transport in the British overseas dominions is the object of a committee set up by the British Government, under Sir James Currie. The committee is to develop large-scale automobiles, suitable for carrying heavy merchandise in comparatively roadless country. It is hoped by increasing the tonnage hauled materially to reduce the cost per mile.

Experiments are to be carried out alike here and in Australia and tropical Africa, where, it is claimed, industrial development is largely associated with a solution of the road transport problem. The Governments in India and the Sudan have been invited to co-operate.

OLDFIELD'S POST FILLED

WASHINGTON (AP)—House Democrats, in their first caucus of the session, selected Hiram Ragon, Representative from Arkansas, to fill the post left vacant on the Ways and Means Committee by the passing of W. A. Oldfield of that State.

NEW YORK PORT ACTS AGAINST RATE ATTACK

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority announces that it has appointed representatives of 14 commercial and other organizations as members of a committee "to protect this port from increasing attacks of rival ports."

John F. Galvin, chairman of the Port Authority, said the committee would develop a plan of action to unite all interests of New York and New Jersey "to thwart attacks upon ocean and rail rates of the Port of New York." The committee is headed by E. H. Outerbridge of New York.

PAN-AMERICAN ARBITRATION MEETING OPENS

Peace Machinery of Widest Scope Sought in Conference at Washington

TWENTY REPUBLICS ARE REPRESENTED

First Action Is Effort to Settle Dispute Between Paraguay and Bolivia

Special from The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Designed to set up for the Western Hemisphere peace machinery that will make friendly settlement of international questions almost inescapable, the Pan-American Arbitration and Conciliation Conference has opened here with representatives of 20 nations in attendance.

The flags of the countries were grouped behind Secretary Kellogg, who presided and was made permanent chairman, Cord Meyer of New York being chosen as permanent secretary.

Mrs. Coolidge, the Vice-President and Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Hughes, Attorney-General-Sergeant, Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur, Secretary and Mrs. Whiting, and Mrs. James J. Davis sat in the front row of the seats reserved for members of both houses of Congress and other distinguished officials and their wives.

Paraguay and Bolivia

The most important action of the first session was the adoption of a resolution introduced by Dr. Victor M. Maurtua of Peru and seconded by Dr. Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, as follows:

"1. To express to the governments of the sister republics of Bolivia and Paraguay the keen desire and the hope which it entertains that their present differences shall be arranged peacefully and in a spirit of justice, concord and of fraternity.

"2. Conveys in a cordial and respectful manner to those governments in conformity with the tradition of this continent and with the practices guaranteed in modern international law that nations under circumstances such as the present have at their disposal organisms and means adequate and efficient to find solutions which harmonize the preservation of peace with the rights of states."

3. To transmit this resolution by telegraph to the governments of Bolivia and Paraguay.

Committee to Be Formed

"4. To form a committee charged with the duty of advising the conference with respect to the conciliatory action which, if necessary, it might render co-operating with the instrumentalities now employed in the friendly solution of the problem."

The members of the committee named by Mr. Kellogg were: Dr. Maurtua, Dr. Ferrara, Dr. Manuel Foster of Chile, Signor S. Gargel de Amaral of Brazil, and Charles E. Hughes of the United States.

The conference was provided for at the Havana Conference last January. Steps had been taken before that. It is hoped that this meeting will see the fruition of the "sowing and planting of 100 years," and that proposals may be ratified in a definite agreement.

Among those participating in the conference are some of the ablest jurists and statesmen of the Western Hemisphere. Charles E. Hughes, one of the American delegates, yielded great power at the Havana Conference and has been widely admired by Latin Americans who have come to know him personally.

Linked With Hoover Visit

The fact that the President-elect of the United States is paying visits to many of the countries represented, adds especial interest. They are gratified that the man chosen to be the head of the United States Government is seeking closer contacts with their respective countries and becoming better acquainted with the facts for discussion and action.

It is an encouragement to all to join hands in a common cause—that of preserving the peace of America, which is so great a contribution to the peace of the world.

Strangely enough there is no formidable agenda for this conference. In general the plan proposed by Don Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama to the United States, will form the basis for discussion and action.

Dr. Alfaro regards the peace work of the Havana Conference as "the most constructive and significant step ever taken with the aim of insuring peace in our continent."

"We concluded and signed a convention adopting a whole code of private international law and eight conventions of public international law, all of which endeavor to define questions, to regulate matters, to make recommendations, to express aspirations which in some way, either directly or indirectly, work for the stabilization of peace between the three Americas."

Of especial importance was the resolution whereby the 21 American republics proclaimed compulsory arbitration necessary for the solution of international conflicts and provided for a special conference to be held within a year at Washington for the exclusive purpose of concluding a general convention on mediation and arbitration—the one which is opening here.

Six Types of Courts Proposed

What tribunal should serve as the instrument for international justice has been a

system by which obligatory arbitration is coupled with the greatest possible liberty in the selection or formation of the arbitral courts. The following are the six types of courts that would be available under the proposed system:

1. A tribunal consisting of a single arbitrator by common agreement between the parties.
2. A tribunal composed of three judges, one selected by each one of the two disputant states and the third by the two judges in such a manner appointed.
3. A tribunal organized in any other manner by agreement of the disputant states.
4. The Pan-American Court of International Justice, should it be created.
5. The Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, generally known as the World Court, and
6. The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the conventions of 1893 and 1907.

The proposal was well received at Havana, but it was obvious that the time was too short for the conclusion of so important a convention so it went over until the present time.

Three Ways to Peace

Three ways in which peaceful settlement may be promoted were indicated by Mr. Hughes, as follows:

First—By coherence; second, by those important periodical meetings at which we can promote a better acquaintance and have a candid interchange of views.

Second—By means of conciliation: that is to say, the provision of practical means by which difficult situations arise, reason may have its play before force takes the field.

Third—In the judicial settlement of controversies. Reason and justice must have their institutions. They cannot exist merely as abstract concepts to which we pay our verbal devotion. We must have institutions of peace. The great problem is how to establish them; how to secure agreement upon them.

Mr. Hughes said: "No nation will knowingly submit to arbitration its sovereignty, whether it is called a justiciable question or has some other legal nomenclature to describe it."

"But we do have certain classes of cases which we call justiciable, which, with limited exceptions, we can agree upon. Then there are controversies which are related solely to political expediency, and to principles of law or equity apply."

Without Compulsion
"My conception of amity among the nations is a sort of friendship which will enable us to deal with these difficult questions in our negotiations with each other without the effort to compel nations, and to relinquish rights or to change their internal organization, or to submit to the decrees of others in matters which affect internal regulations according to their conceptions of their interests."

"We could have a claims convention, for example, without going into some of the difficulties which would arise in dealing with a broader convention. We can have two classes of conventions, a convention relating to pecuniary claims, and another convention relating to broader matters."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the success of arbitration depended to a great degree on the selection of the arbitrator, who usually is the deciding factor. Non-American jurists, he thought, could be depended upon to select a satisfactory third arbitrator.

All of the Latin-American states except Argentina are represented at the conference, which is being held in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Building.

The opening session was addressed by President Coolidge who referred to the delegates as having a "common purpose to advance the cause of civilization by substituting the obligation of reason for the coercion of force."

President Traces Progress
Having traced the history of arbitration through 100 years in the Americas, the President concluded:

"The world has the right to expect that the mission undertaken by the early statesmen of this continent shall be carried to completion. Our history, our national ideals, and the standards of our international intercourse make this a solemn obligation."

Following is a list of the delegates: Argentina—No delegate. Bolivia—Diez de Medina. Brazil—S. Gurgel do Amaral, Araújo Jorge. Chile—Dr. Manuel Foster Recabarren, Antonio Planer Cordero. Colombia—Dr. Enrique Olaya; Dr. Carlos Escallón. Costa Rica—Dr. Manuel Castro Quesada; Rafael Montufar. Cuba—Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz; Dr. Orestes Ferrara; Dr. Gustavo Gutiérrez. Dominican Republic—Angel Morales; Gustavo A. Díaz. Ecuador—Gonzalo Zaldumbide. Salvador—Cayetano Ochoa; David Rosales.

It is a mistake to suppose that it was much easier to adopt conciliation and arbitration on the American Continent because of the absence of any outstanding inter-American disputes. The history of this continent discloses the presence of as large a number of difficult and delicate questions as in any other section of the world.

The uncertainty of the boundaries of the American states after their successive declarations of independence from Spain and Portugal gave rise to a large number of territorial disputes which belong to the class usually arousing the most deeply rooted national feeling. The fact that most of these have been settled by direct negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration will forever be one of the glories of the Americas as well as a constant reminder that the nations of this continent have dedicated themselves to the ideals of peace and are willing to exercise self-control and make the sacrifices which the maintenance of these ideals imposes.

Some of the countries here represented have added further strength to the principle of arbitration by

Guatemala—Dr. Adrián Recinos, Dr. José Falla-Ariza. Haiti—Augustus Bonamy, Raoul Litalre. Honduras—Dr. Romulo Duron, Dr. Marcos Lopez Ponce. Mexico—Dr. Fernando Gonzales Roa, Dr. Benito Flores. Nicaragua—Dr. Alejandro Cesar, Dr. Maximino H. Zebada. Panama—Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Dr. Carlos L. Lopez. Paraguay—Dr. Eligio Ayala. Peru—Dr. Hernán Velarde, Dr. Victor M. Maurtua.

Western Hemisphere Is Leader in Arbitration, Says President

Addressing the Pan-American Conference on Arbitration and Conciliation, Dec. 10, President Coolidge said:

It is to no ordinary occasion that I am privileged as President of the United States to bid you welcome. There are represented here 20 nations of the Western Hemisphere who have a common purpose to advance the cause of civilization by substituting the obligation of reason for the coercion of force. It is an effort to raise humanity to a higher level of existence, where nations may dwell together in peace and harmony according to the principles of liberty and equality under the fostering influence of peace and equity. It is impossible to conceive of a more inspiring motive for an international conference. Here is no shadow of past conflict and no thought of future conquest. All is peace, and all thoughts are bent on establishing a better method through which a higher degree of justice may be done each to the other.

From the earliest period of their independent existence the Americas have held an advanced position in their advocacy of the orderly settlement of international disputes. It is a record calculated to stir the pride of all those who love peace and justice. The world has had no more devoted adherents to the principle of arbitration.

Set Standards in Arbitration
The countries of South America led all the world in their contribution to this cause. The treaties of 1825 with Venezuela, Ecuador, and with Chile, of 1823 with Mexico, and of 1825 with Central America, set new standards in the conduct of international relations. It is a notable and significant fact that at the first conference of a Pan-American character, held at Panama in 1826, a treaty was signed which declared:

The contracting parties solemnly obligate and bind themselves amicably to compromise among themselves all differences now existing or which may arise in the future, and in case no settlement can be reached between the disagreeing powers the question shall be taken for settlement to a tribunal of arbitration. The treaty was signed by the assembly, whose decision shall, however, not be obligatory unless agreed that it shall be.

History clearly attests that at this early period the Republics of America made both conciliation and arbitration integral parts of their national policy. What contributes even more remarkably to their force is the fact that this was done at a time when these two principles were practically unknown in other sections of the world.

"Without Recourse to Force"
It is, moreover, a most notable circumstance that the Republics of America have assembled their representatives to the peaceful settlement of the questions arising among them. They have already referred to the labors of the Congress of Panama. The Convention of Lima in 1826, the principle that all differences that may arise between two or more of the American Republics shall be settled without recourse to force, and that if the parties cannot reach an agreement by diplomatic negotiation, they shall submit the question to a tribunal of arbitration.

Declarations of a similar nature were made at the Congress of Santiago in 1856, the Congress of Lima of 1864, the Congress of Caracas of 1884, and the series of international conferences of American states beginning with the Conference of Washington in 1889, and including the recent conference at Havana in January of the present year.

Nor has the United States been remiss in its adherence to these great principles. As early as 1794 in a treaty with Great Britain, usually referred to as the "Jay Treaty," it became the privilege of this Government to introduce into modern diplomacy the principle of arbitration, and throughout the century and a half which has elapsed since that time we have supported our sister republics in upholding this great cause.

Delicate Questions Exist
It is a mistake to suppose that it was much easier to adopt conciliation and arbitration on the American Continent because of the absence of any outstanding inter-American disputes. The history of this continent discloses the presence of as large a number of difficult and delicate questions as in any other section of the world.

The uncertainty of the boundaries of the American states after their successive declarations of independence from Spain and Portugal gave rise to a large number of territorial disputes which belong to the class usually arousing the most deeply rooted national feeling. The fact that most of these have been settled by direct negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration will forever be one of the glories of the Americas as well as a constant reminder that the nations of this continent have dedicated themselves to the ideals of peace and are willing to exercise self-control and make the sacrifices which the maintenance of these ideals imposes.

Some of the countries here represented have added further strength to the principle of arbitration by

United States—Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Charles E. Hughes.

Uruguay—Dr. José Pedro Varela. Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Grisanti, Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo. The delegates were entertained at dinner at the White House and later at a reception in the Pan-American Building.

While Spanish is the language of most of the delegates, arrangements are being made so that one may hear in English over the telephone what is being spoken in Spanish on the floor.

making it a fundamental tenet of their political constitutions. Among these are Venezuela, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, who have set an example by raising the arbitration of international disputes to the dignity of a mandatory constitutional principle.

It may be said, therefore, that the foundations for your work have been laid by the unbroken practice and policy of the American republics. In the domain of investigation, mediation, conciliation and arbitration, a long series of bilateral and multilateral treaties represent the milestones which mark the way to future progress. The importance and significance of your work is enhanced by the recent movement for the renunciation of war as a principle of national policy, which by necessary implication involves recourse to the orderly processes leading up to conciliation and arbitration.

It is by the adherence to such methods that nations as well as men develop a peaceful character. In a civilized community, functioning under an established government, the individual has no necessity for taking the law into his own hands. Tribunals have been established for the purpose of doing justice between man and man, so that when some one feels he has suffered a wrong he has a process by which those who have wronged him can be summoned to the bar of justice and ordered to make reparation.

When this principle has been well established, when it has had the benefit of experience, it becomes so much a habit of thought that the individual has no inclination to resort to some method of direct and personal action. To do so would be to stamp themselves as dangerous persons, and they would feel active disapprobation, probably inflicted with the penalties which organized societies impose upon violators of the public will.

The great value of the plan for arbitration lies in the fact that it both furnishes knowledge and assurance that differences will be adjusted and also adjusts them. This has a very large influence on the public temper. Nations do not explode all at once without any previous warning and begin to attack each other. Such action comes as the culmination of a long series of irritating incidents. If these are adjusted as they arise, there is no fuel to feed the explosive elements which sometimes occur. Two nations which have adjusted all their differences in the past, which have arisen in the immediate past will be on such friendly terms that war between them is almost impossible.

No Loss of Dignity
Slowly but surely the different nations of the world to corresponding standards. Governments are coming to realize that it is by no means a degradation of their dignity to submit their differences with each other to the decision of an impartial tribunal. The disposition to pursue hostilities is disappearing. The desire to bring differences to mutual accord and to settle them by peaceful means rather than by conflict, is more and more apparent.

We shall greatly promote this spirit if we provide ourselves before the event with the necessary judicial machinery and promulgate the principle of arbitration as a method of procedure for government. Neither individuals nor nations could make much progress in this direction if, when a dispute arose, it was necessary to establish a tribunal and determine on the rules of action before anything could be done about the real controversy. To be compelled to stop to go through that process would probably result in leaving many disputes, but many differences of opinion. An implement becomes manifestly more valuable if it is already at hand when needed.

But in discussing ways and means of procedure we should not overlook the tremendous significance that attaches to this conference. It has come into existence because the governments and the people which it represents want peace and justice with each other. Every sovereign nation here represented has sent its delegates because it is animated with the spirit of peace. It has come with a fixed desire to contribute to that end. The publication to the world of that fact alone is replete with a new hope of peace and good will. Its deeper meaning lies in the undisputed ability of mankind slowly but surely to secure what they most want.

It is in this part of the world that this movement has the greatest promise of success. The peoples of the Western Hemisphere have been bred for generations to cherish not animosities, but deep and abiding friendship for each other. There is not a nation among us that cannot point to a long list of friendly offices that have been bestowed upon it by its neighbors. We have no historic and inbred hatreds.

Benefit by Exchanges
As we look across the boundary lines of each other we do not behold any great array of armaments declarative of a hostile intent, but rather the peaceful occupations of people preparing to benefit each other by the mutual exchanges of a benign commerce. Happily, all the advantages of development and trade lie on the side of content and tranquility. Such rivalries as we en-

tain are not of a hostile nature, but the beneficial strife of the market place carried over to determine who can give the largest portion of our mutual production for the smallest price in return. In this contest the vanquished often receive the largest spoils.

These present prospects and these inspiring records of the past place upon us of this generation a heavy responsibility. We must not only maintain the traditional policy established by the founders of our republics, but we must also carry the procedure of conciliation and arbitration to a new and higher sphere. The world has the right to expect that the mission undertaken by the early statesmen of this continent shall be carried to completion. Our history, our national ideals, and the standards of our international intercourse make this a solemn obligation.

Gentlemen of the conference, lovers of peace throughout the world will follow your deliberations with the keenest interest and with the highest hopes. It is with an abiding faith in the mission of Pan America as the standard bearer of peace and good will that I wish you the fullest measure of success in the discharge of the important duties that have been intrusted to your keeping.

Belgrade—The appointment of a military man as head of the province of Zagreb has provoked a fresh Cabinet crisis. The leader of the Democrats and the ex-Premier, Leuba Davidovich, protested against the designation, alleging that it will strain instead of improve the relations between the Serbs and Croats.

A section of the Democrats, among them the Foreign Minister, Vojislav Markinovich, is opposing Davidovich because they consider it inopportune to promote dissension in the Cabinet, owing to the present serious situation.

The committee for securing autonomy for the Province of Zagreb has decided to boycott the new Governor, Colonel Maximovich. Dr. Ankerstjerne is preparing a law for the disbanding of the committee. G. Angelinovich, a Croat, recommends strict application of the law against Zagreb, alleging that separatist action must be quelled in the interest of the government's ideal of unity of Serbs and Croats.

It is reported that certain politicians from Zagreb have entered into negotiations with adherents of Mr. Davidovich.

Paraguay and Bolivian commissions are at present in Buenos Aires meeting under the auspices of the Argentine Government in an attempt to settle the boundary differences.

The commission of investigation which Paraguay requested should inquire into the merits of the last clash would be constituted in accordance with treaties signed by a number of American republics in 1923, under the terms of which signatory countries would refrain from engaging in warlike activities in case of a dispute until an impartial international commission had investigated the causes of trouble and presented a report.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government has been advised by its legation in Montevideo, Uruguay, that the Mexican Minister, Fortunato Vega, has been chosen to head a permanent commission before which

Paraguay Severs Ties With Bolivia; Presents Protest

Border Clash Results in Break in Diplomatic Relations—Inquiry Planned

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Diplomatic relations between Paraguay and Bolivia have been severed as the consequence of a border clash between the troops on Thursday.

Six thousand youths paraded to the offices of the general staff and offered to enlist immediately. They were told that they would be called only if necessary. The youths marched through the streets swinging lanterns and torches and shouting, "Long live Bolivia."

Congress met in secret session and endorsed the foreign policy of the Government and applauded the stand that had been taken. Two commissions of leading statesmen were named to advise the Government and to draw up emergency measures.

The President, Dr. Hernando Siles, warned the people in an impromptu speech, that both serenity and firmness were necessary in the present situation.

The disputed territory of Gran Chaco in which the clash occurred, lies between the Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers.

Demonstrations of approval of the government's stand were held at Cochabamba, Trifa, Santa Cruz, Oruro, Sucre, Potosi, and Uyuni, as well as the capital. Cavalry detachments patrolled the streets of the cities, but there has been no disorder.

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—The Foreign Office has handed to Dr. B. Morado, Minister of Bolivia, a note saying that Bolivian troops had entered Paraguayan territory, and when invited to withdraw, attacked Paraguayan troops.

The note declares that the entire responsibility rests on the Bolivians and alleges that this was not the first incursion made by Bolivians into the assurances given by the Bolivian Minister.

It presents a formal protest on the recent incident and requests that Bolivia open and for all adopt measures against repetition of such incidents which culminate in useless and dangerous conflicts.

The note concludes that Paraguay is always disposed to confide the solution of the dispute to lawful arbitration.

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the present Paraguayan-Bolivian dispute may be brought for investigation.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bolivian Legation announces that President Siles of Bolivia has proclaimed a general and absolute amnesty for all political offenses. The legislation points to the measure as a proof of the political stability of the country and of its national solidarity.

Tribes Rebel Against Wahabis

Ibn Saud Said to Be Losing Grip on Unstable Tribesmen in Hejaz and Nejd

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—The rumors long current that Ibn Saud is losing his grip on the unstable Hejaz and Nejd tribes are strengthened by the reports that Beni Malek and Beni Harb, two of the strongest tribes in the Hejaz, the former adherents of the Wahabi movement, have rebelled against the Wahabi monarch's overlordship.

The movement is aimed as much against Wahabism as Ibn Saud, it is said, and cannot fail to affect its nomads when they learn that the Wahabi monarch is losing his grip on the Hejaz population, numbering 1,000,000. Nationalists, have formed an "independence party," with headquarters at Jiddah, where the insurrection was probably inspired.

Ibn Saud, taking alarm, is reported to have offered Jiddah to the Wahabis and self-governing institutions if they remain loyal to himself, concentrating his fighting forces at Ashir, three days' march from Ha'il, to crush the rebels. Owing to continued threats of raids by unruly Nejd tribesmen, the British air and other forces in Transjordan are on the alert. According to a report, Ibn Saud has sent his two sons to observe the unrest, spreading toward the Nejd-Transjordan frontier, and promising to visit the area personally as soon as possible.

WOMAN TO STUDY BIRDS IN DEEPEST AFRICAN JUNGLES
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Mrs. Oscar S. Straus will leave here soon for a three-months' expedition into the heart of Africa for the American Museum of Natural History.

The trip, which Mrs. Straus organized with Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of ornithology at the museum, is for the purpose of making a collection of birds in Nyassaland and a study of animals, natives and types of country in Nyassaland and British East Africa. Rudyard Kipling, naturalist, of Pittsburgh, has been released by the Carnegie Museum to accompany the expedition. Other members of the party will be Mrs. Boulton and Mrs. Straus's personal companion.

Mrs. Straus has frequently traveled in North Africa, but on this trip she will penetrate the central region, ascending the Nile by rail and steamer to its headwaters at Juba, thence across Uganda by easy motor stages to Jinja on Lake Victoria. Nyassaland, where Mr. Boulton will collect birds in the lowland rain forest for about a week. From Nairobi an 11-day trip will be made into the interior of Kenya Colony to observe and photograph his game. The expedition will reach Mombasa, on the east coast, in March, whence Mrs. Straus and her companion will return to America. Mr. and Mrs. Boulton will continue their field work in Africa until the middle of August.

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Permanent Bureaus Proposed to Aid Inter-American Trade

Pan-American Commercial Congress Approves Plan for Agencies—Farm Co-operation Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Resolutions authorizing establishment of permanent bureaus to deal with "every interest of Pan-American countries in trade or amity," were adopted at the closing session of the Pan-American Commercial Congress, just held here. The new bureaus, according to the resolutions, which outlined the scope and aims of the organization for the ensuing year, will deal with statistics, finance, commerce, law and specialized problems.

A resolution recommending the mailing of an economic conference for the consideration of commercial, industrial and agricultural questions also was adopted. It was sponsored by Frederick H. Allen, international lawyer and economist, president of the American Commission on Agricultural Organization.

Herbert Hoover was hailed as "the leading international example" of the viewpoint which is "the chief desideratum of the future in all phases of Pan-Americanism" by John Barlow, formerly director-general of the Pan-American Union and one-time Minister of the United States to Panama, Colombia and Argentina.

What Mr. Hoover Can Do
Mr. Barlow declared that Mr. Hoover's "chief possible achievement will be to initiate sympathetically and diplomatically the bringing about, indirectly, but yet gradually, and effectively, of a profoundly needed new Western Hemisphere or Pan-American 'state of mind.'"

"If Mr. Hoover prepares the way for the eventual Pan-American adaptation and acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine," he continued, "he will take the most difficult and yet most influential step possible to bring about a new and permanent era of practical Pan-Americanism."

"That new era will be characterized not only by the lasting peace and friendly co-operation for all these governments and peoples of the Western Hemisphere, but, through such possible Western Hemisphere solidarity, by the co-operation of all nations and peoples for the peace of the world."

This new attitude on the part of the Government and people of the United States toward Latin America means, he said, that "we must endeavor to avoid for the future self-assumed attitudes and declarations of dominance and special leadership in the Western Hemisphere, although we assume it logically and justifiably under different conditions a century ago."

"It expects that we, in the light of 100 years of Latin-American progress, must give up using terms of patronage and superiority toward Latin America which too often characterize our official and unofficial utterances and the manner of some of our visitors to Latin America," he continued.

Sincerely Demanded
"In short, we must demonstrate that the heart of the people of the United States is sincere with the hearts of the Latin-American people."

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WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
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Pennsylvania
THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia
FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine
Massachusetts
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Across the Park
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134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

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Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executors and Trustees in their wills.
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BUILD COUNTRY WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT SAYS

Mr. Coolidge Urges Erection of Summer Retreat Near Washington

WASHINGTON (P)—To Herbert Hoover and other presidents to come may go the benefit of President Coolidge's suggestion that the Chief Executive be provided with a country white house.

Only a few months before his retirement from office, the President has declared that the health, not only of the President but of the mistress of the White House, would be benefited if there were some place in the hills near Washington where they might go to escape the heat and tedium of summer.

Writing for the fiftieth anniversary of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, President Coolidge said:

"As a President about to retire, I feel at liberty to write of certain phases of that office which one who was entering upon its duties might feel some hesitation in discussing."

"Washington is practically at sea level," he said. "Its climate is an exceedingly good all-the-year-round climate, but at times the humidity is high and unrelieved. It becomes monotonous. The only avenue of escape for the President is the naval boat Mayflower."

President Coolidge explained the Chief Executive has little freedom of movement and he asserted that the only place he could enter without considerable preliminary disturbance is the White House.

"For these reasons," he added, "it seems to me that some place should be provided in the hills within easy striking distance of Washington where the President might go for two or three days at a time when he was so disposed, with conveniences for entertaining members of the Government and other guests, where he could have that freedom of action which he has only at the White House, and where he could get a complete change of atmosphere."

"While I have made no mention of the mistress of the White House, she is, of course, to be considered. The public little understands the very exacting duties that she must perform and the restrictive life that she must lead. Fully as much as the President, she needs the opportunity for a change and some place where she can have the seclusion of the White House without a constant reminder of its obligations."

The President declared such a residence would not be in a suitably chosen summer White House, but added:

"If such a place had been provided, I should not have desired to leave Washington so early in the season or return so late. Being distant from the capital for a considerable length of time each summer is attended with a good many inconveniences, even when we have the use of the airplane for mail purposes and a special wire running into the White House."

Since President Coolidge took office he has spent a part of only one summer in Washington—he has gone away for the summer every year, save when he returned to Washington after the passing of President Harding. He went to Swampscott, Mass., in 1925, and to the Adirondacks in New York in 1926. The President went West in 1927, spending the summer vacation in the Black Hills near Rapid City, S. D., and in 1928 he went to Wisconsin.

President Coolidge spent a few days around Thanksgiving at the Swannanoa Country Club in Virginia. Whether he had that spot, or one similar to it in mind, when he suggested a country White House, is not known.

While talking of the proposed presidential retreat, President Coolidge said that a legacy left for a summer White House was never accepted by Congress.

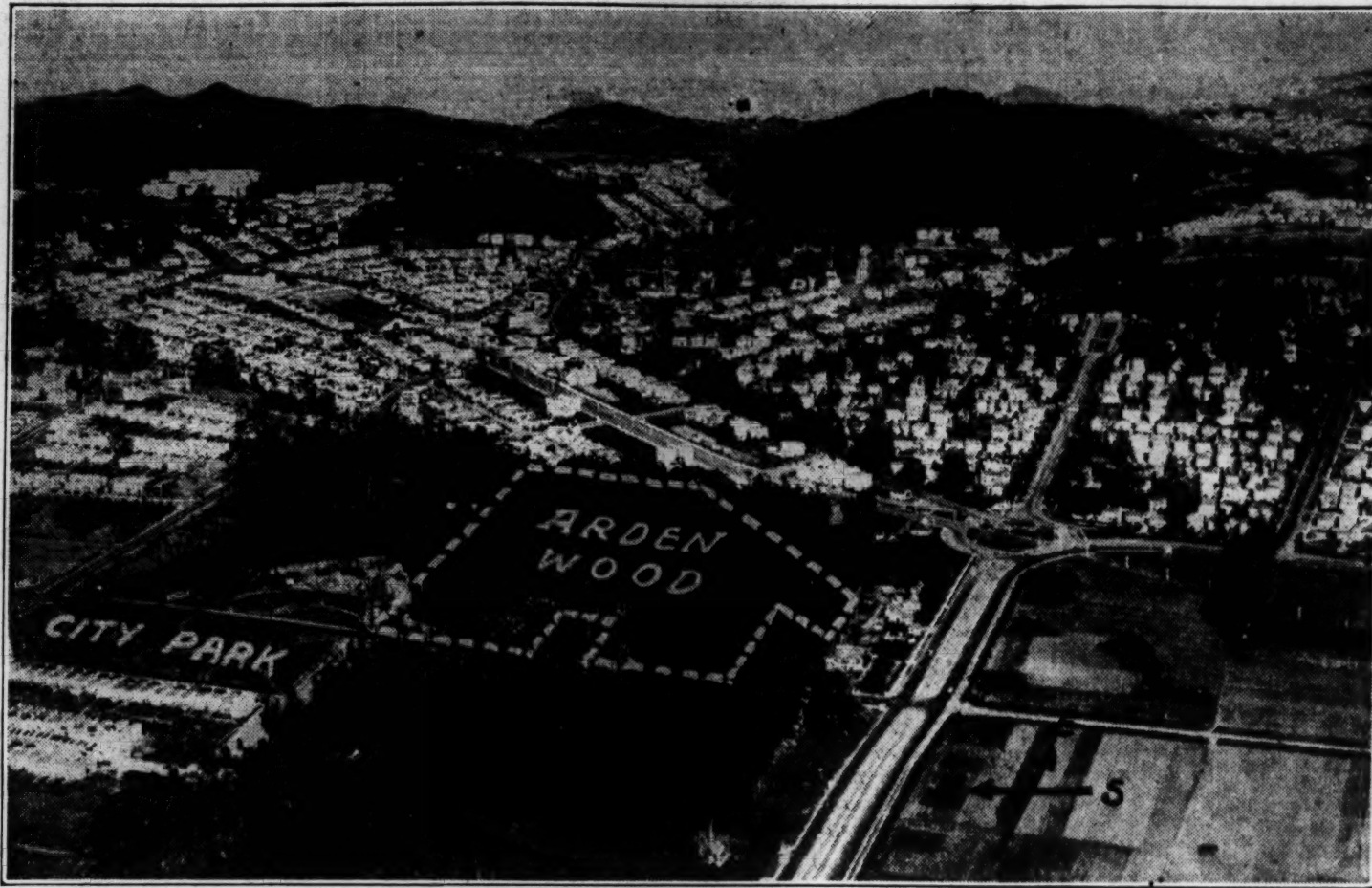
The legacy was a gift of J. Wilson Leakin. In 1923 a Baltimore bank which administered his estate notified the White House that \$200,000 had been left by him to build a summer White House, or structure for similar purposes, within automobile distance of the White House. However, it was stipulated in the offer that Congress must accept it within 18 months and the time limit passed without action being taken.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHIPMENT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Government of New South Wales, Aust., is purchasing a herd of the famous Aberdeen-Angus cattle from J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Man., an internationally known cattle owner. The stock will form the nucleus of a herd to be established on a 700-acre section of land in one of the government farms in that state.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces
A Free Lecture on
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1928

Pacific Coast Sanatorium Will Be Erected Here



Site for Sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association for the Pacific Coast is Outlined in the Arden Wood Section. Running Past City Park and Arden Wood is the Nineteenth Street Car Line, Which Crosses Sloat Boulevard at the Right. In the Thickly Populated Section at the Left Center is the Entrance to the Tunnel, and at the Right is Forest Hill. In the Direction of the Downtown District at the Top Left Are Twin Peaks, the Buildings Below Being Laguna Honda Home. The Bay of San Francisco is Beyond the Hills in the Background.

Steamship Celtic Runs On Rocks at Cobh Harbor

Passengers Safely Taken Off in Tenders—Liner Has a Severe List to Port

COBH, Ire. (P)—The White Star liner Celtic, which left New York on Dec. 1, with 253 passengers, has run on the rocks off Roches Point at the entrance of the harbor. At low tide she was held fast in 15 feet of water.

All of the passengers were stated in a message from Roches Point to have been taken off safely in tenders and to have been started for Cobh. A British cruiser stationed in the harbor co-operated in the rescue of the Celtic's passengers. The liner, which stove a hole directly under her engine-room, was lying with a severe list to port. She struck the rocks near the lighthouse at Roches Point at 5:40 a. m. today. She was within a short distance of where transatlantic vessels usually cast anchor to meet tenders. A gale had been in progress off the coast and the pilot had been unable to go aboard.

The Dutch tugs Gelizee and Morycock tried to tow the liner off the rocks, but were unsuccessful. The passenger list of the Celtic comprised 87 cabin passengers, 47 tourist-class passengers and 119 third-class passengers.

The grounding of the ship took place in unfavorable weather conditions. (A Press Association dispatch from Liverpool said it was understood 27 survivors of the Vestris disaster were aboard the Celtic when it ran ashore.)

White Star officials said the Celtic was in no immediate danger. There was a heavy ground swell and a light southeasterly wind blowing. Rounding Southeastern Island in a gale, the Celtic made for Cork Harbor and Cobh, her first port since she touched at Boston after leaving New York on the first of the month. The pilot could not be taken aboard because of weather conditions and the liner made for the harbor which she reached at 11:30 a. m. The ship touched at Boston after leaving New York on the first of the month. The pilot could not be taken aboard because of weather conditions and the liner made for the harbor which she reached at 11:30 a. m. The ship touched at Boston after leaving New York on the first of the month. The pilot could not be taken aboard because of weather conditions and the liner made for the harbor which she reached at 11:30 a. m.

Instead of clearing the entrance, the liner moved at slow speed on the rocks, known as Cow and Calf rocks, almost directly under the famous Roches Point Lighthouse.

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Jenny Wren's
baking secrets

MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening 2 eggs
1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon ginger
1 cup molasses 3 teaspoons cinnamon
1 cup hot water 2 teaspoons cloves
6 cups Jenny Wren Flour

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs and beat. Add molasses and hot water. Stir well and add flour with which the spices have been sifted. Roll on well floured board. Handle as little as possible. For spice cookies add 2 more teaspoons cinnamon and 1 teaspoon cloves.

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HOLLAND OPPOSES SECTARIAN BUDGET

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
THE HAGUE—Some years after the Commercial High School of Rotterdam was founded, the Roman Catholics opened a similar institution of their own. Now the Minister of Education has included in the budget 10,000 florins as a subsidy for that institution.

Strong opposition has been raised in Parliament against the proposal, because it might lead to further differentiation. It was also argued that objections to neutral education in primary schools did not apply to higher education, and that university institutions should be entirely free from dogma. All the Roman Catholics and the anti-revolutionaries, excepting Professor Visscher, voted for the bill, which was, however, rejected by 45 to 33.

NEW YORK AREA LEADS IN EMPLOYED PER CENT

NEW YORK (P)—With nearly one-half of the population of New York City working for a living, the city and region within a 50-mile radius leads the Nation in the percentage of inhabitants gainfully employed. It is disclosed by the Regional Plan survey.

Manhattan has 1,116,000 workers, or 48.9 per cent of its population. Newark has 43 per cent, Jersey City 42.8 and Bayonne 38.1, the smallest of the region. The New York area appears, the Regional Plan analysis shows, to run ahead of the Nation in every occupational classification except farming.

INTERIOR SECRETARY CALLED FOR HEARING

WASHINGTON (P)—The Senate Public Lands Committee has asked Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, to appear before it in open meeting Dec. 12, to be questioned in connection with his nomination as head of the interior Department.

An inquiry into the Salt Creek royalty oil lease renewal to Harry F. Sinclair, which recently was declared void by the Department of Justice, also was decided upon in connection with the hearing of Mr. West. The committee has asked Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. West's predecessor in the Coolidge Cabinet, to appear before it on Thursday.

THE PARIS
The Last Christmas Ship! for London and Paris

\$1.35 brings a Christmas Box of IVES
Tropical Jellies and Marmalades

A new gift! A different Christmas thought for your friends, and for your table too! Sparkling sunlight and romance of the Tropics caught in pure, clear jellies and marmalades... carefully preserved in the heart of Florida's fruit-district.

Assortment sent postpaid, packed in natural Spanish Moss with Christmas wrapping and gift card; perfect delivery guaranteed.

Check or money-order for amount advertised covers all charges.

\$1.85 Assortment: Six 2 oz. jars: Guava, Rose and Orange Jelly; Seville Orange, Grapefruit and Kumquat Marmalade.

\$2.85 Assortment: Six 10 oz. jars, the same tempting assortment as above.

\$6.50 Assortment: Two dozen 10 oz. jars of Guava Jelly or assorted.

Students Handling News of Colleges

Pre-Boards Have Supplanted Publicity Departments in Numerous Institutions

College students are able to do actual newspaper work, earn extra money, and incidentally circulate college publicity through Press Boards recently organized in many eastern colleges. Even a few years ago, college news was written by regular full-time reporters sent out by newspaper editors. Today events in many colleges are reported by students who are responsible to the papers for all college news and are paid by the newspaper at regular rates.

The work of the various Press Boards in New England schools was explained at a conference of 13 colleges, held at Pembroke College in Providence, R. I., on Dec. 8. Smith, Vassar, Princeton, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Swarthmore, Connecticut, Goucher, Mount Holyoke, Jackson, Simmons, Skidmore and Wells sent delegates.

Although the press boards grew out of the publicity departments, they are now under separate organizations in most colleges. They are groups of students, chosen by try-outs, each of whom is reporter and correspondent for one or more papers in Boston, New York, Chicago, and smaller cities. Their "job" is to write news, not propaganda for their colleges. They are responsible primarily to their newspapers, secondarily to their schools.

The press boards have distinct advantages. They relieve the college administration offices of the ordinary detail connected with newspaper articles; they help to prevent false stories or stories which the college wants suppressed from being printed, and other events in college from being misrepresented. The individual student gets invaluable experience and a small salary. The city editors of the various newspapers have expressed their general satisfaction with the student correspondents.

THE PARIS
The Last Christmas Ship! for London and Paris

Dec. 17 ... Leaves New York at 10 P.M.
Dec. 23 ... Plymouth, for London
Dec. 24 ... Morning ... you're in Paris!

CHRISTMAS in London ... Charles Dickens or Aldous Huxley, ad lib ... Christmas in Paris in time for a day's shopping ... then the music at the Russian Church or Notre Dame ... lunch at the Ritz ... dinner at your pet restaurant ... smart dance places in the evening, or a round of Parisian sightseeing ... the sailing of the "Paris" is timed to a tick to give you all the gaiety you desire. But the celebrating begins the minute you cross "the longest gangplank in the world" at the New York end of The "Paris" sails ... sail with her.

Mediterranean Cruises by the "France," Jan. 3rd, Feb. 7th, March 14th

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THE PARIS
The Last Christmas Ship! for London and Paris

Dec. 17 ... Leaves New York at 10 P.M.
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STATE CONTROL OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS OPPOSED

Publicity of Operation, Not Regulation of Business Is Urged in Massachusetts

Publicity of their operations, but not state regulation of their business, is held to be the most reasonable method of dealing with investment trusts by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission and the Board of Bank Incorporation in a report of a joint investigation asked by the State Legislature.

It is better for investment trusts to be regulated, as they are in Massachusetts, by the same rules of responsibility to their stockholders as other corporations, plus complete publicity, than that they should be regulated in their investments like banks, is the conclusion reached.

The report recommends an amendment to the Sale of Securities Act or "blue sky" law to make it entirely clear that the Department of Public Utilities has authority to require such trusts to file returns from time to time, as it does from other corporations and persons offering securities for public sale, making statements of their business and holdings which would be open to the public.

At the same time it refuses to recommend either of two bills recommended by the investigating boards which proposed that investment trusts should be permitted to invest only in securities approved either by the Department of Public Utilities, which administers the "blue sky" law, or the State Bank Commissioner, who approves securities for savings banks.

"We think it inadvisable to deal with the investment trusts on the analogy of banks or banking institutions," said the report, explaining that investment trusts have no depositors and thus have no cash demand liabilities such as banks have. They perform none of the functions of a bank. As a rule, they have no liabilities other than to stockholders or beneficiaries.

Moreover, the beneficiary is an investment trust, under Massachusetts laws, is "in a much more favorable position to protect his interest and see to it that the trust is conducted in an honest and efficient manner than is a stockholder in a corporation" for the courts have power, upon petition, to remove a trustee or trustees if removal is for the interests of the beneficiaries, while there is not such power in the case of directors of an ordinary corporation.

Representatives of investment trusts objected to the requirement of publicity as to their investments, saying these trusts make exhaustive investigations of the businesses in which securities they invest, these often entailing months of study and large expenditures of money. They contended it would be unfair to lay open the results of these studies for other investing organizations to take advantage of, creating competition for the securities they desire.

BRITISH WELCOME KELLOGG INTIMATION

LONDON—Frank R. Kellogg's intimation that the United States is prepared to receive proposals from Great Britain for further naval limitation is welcomed in official circles here as a restatement of a passage in President Coolidge's note on the Franco-British agreement, which contained a similar suggestion.

Downing Street, however, is not yet ready with a concrete scheme, and is very occupied at present with the problem of reparations and the Rhineland. An answer is certain to be forthcoming in due course. Meanwhile, it is believed that the United States will understand the British attitude, and not be surprised at some further delay before proposals are brought forward.

DUTCH BIBLE OF 1686 GIVEN TO CATHEDRAL

NEW YORK (P)—A handsomely printed and bound copy of the "Staten Bijbel," the Dutch translation of the Bible printed in 1686, has been presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by J. H. Van Roven, Dutch Minister to the United States.

The volume was the gift of Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Government. It was accepted by Bishop William T. Manning, to be placed with gifts previously received.

New York City's Population Found Redistributing Itself

Manhattan Island Congestion Increases to 104,200 Persons to Square Mile, but Movement Is Toward Suburbs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—This city, ever a place of striking contrasts, presents a new anomaly in the distribution of its population, it has just been disclosed in a survey by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. Manhattan Island, the survey shows, is more densely populated than Shanghai, China, which has long been considered one of the outstanding examples of residential congestion. At the same time, it was found nearly half of the land in the five boroughs of New York City is still largely available for dwellings, business and industry.

The density per square mile on Manhattan is given as 104,200 persons as compared to 89,200 in Shanghai. Similar comparisons for Boston show more than 15,000 persons while Greater London has approximately 11,000.

650 Persons to the Acre

As the result of the study, however, the city planning experts draw the conclusion that the extreme congestion which 20 years ago crowded 867 persons to the acre in tenements of the Lower East Side will never recur. This region is still the most densely populated in the city, with 650 persons to the acre.

"It is unlikely that the extreme congestion of population within small areas will ever be as great as it has been in the past," the report declares. "A definite trend away from the most densely populated centers toward the suburbs is, in fact, already under way."

Despite the congestion on Manhattan, the survey shows the "New York region as a whole is not too densely populated."

Room for 2,500,000

For the five boroughs of the greater city an average population density of 30.8 persons to the acre was found in 1925. On the unbuild land in New York City, it was estimated, 2,500,000 people could be housed without raising the population of these new areas to more than 30 persons to the acre.

The study is one of the final units of a five-year investigation of the New York region, said to be the most exhaustive research ever undertaken as basis for city planning. A comprehensive program for the future development of the region within a 50-mile radius of New York City, including areas in New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut, will be issued upon completion of the survey.

LIQUOR SUITS WON
OTTAWA (P)—The Canadian Government has gained more than \$2,500,000 through settlements and judgments in 30 excise tax suits against Canadian breweries and distilleries, it has been disclosed. The actions were filed by the Minister of National Revenue, following a report of the Royal Customs Commission.

THE FOLKS AT home

How long since you talked with the folks back home?

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CHURCHES TAKE AMBITIOUS STEP TOWARD UNION

Federal Council Commission
to Report on Plan at
Next Quadrennial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The drama of a united church is being written by the delegates attending the Federal Council's sixth quadrennial conference. The Rev. Dr. William O. Thompson, formerly president of Ohio State University and one of the council's leaders of the Presbyterian faith, announced on Dec. 10 the appointment of a commission of prominent churchmen, representative of the larger denominations of the United States, to study all aspects of the problem of Christian unity, and to report at the 1932 quadrennial session of the council.

This commission will consist of leaders of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and other communions, and will represent the most ambitious step yet taken by the so-called Evangelical churches to bridge the chasms of sectarian differences that have been in existence since the early years of the Protestant reformation.

Divergent Views on Step
Many of the delegates gathered here have expressed their frank disapproval of any effort being made at this time to bring these churches into what is called organic union and which if brought about would necessitate the writing of a common creed and the formulation of common policies of church practice and administration. Others insist that the time has come for a definite and final breaking away from all denominational separateness in the establishment of a single united church. This faction contends that mere church co-operation as achieved through the Federal Council of Churches is not enough and that the present world situation can only be met by the complete merging of all the denominations into a single fellowship. A step halfway between these two positions will likely be taken.

Dr. Moore Presents Plan
The Rev. Dr. John M. Moore, one of the general secretaries of the federal council, announced that his own plan for the solution of the problem was the further extension of the present partial expression of federal union of the churches to the end that it may become a complete expression after the general type of the union of the several states, retaining their independent authority and responsibility in large areas of work but delegating certain defined functions to the federal union. It was the consensus here that some such a plan would be worked out in the next four years.

The question of how the churches can help parents to meet the problems of children and youth was discussed by Dr. Valeria H. Parker of New York. Dr. Benjamin S. Winchester of New York and Anna V. Rice, general secretary-elect of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., led forums on the co-operative possibilities in the educational work of the churches.

The commission on the church and social service through its secretary, Dr. Worth M. Tippy, presented to the council a statement concerning economic justice to the farmer, recommending that rural churches do all within their power to further the co-operative movement among farm owners and farm laborers.

Statement on Imperialism
The statement of this commission on imperialism was then presented. It declared: "We believe that the protection of investors in properties in foreign lands should be limited to securing them equal treatment with citizens of the country in which they do business."

"We sanction the request of missionary boards and of missionaries themselves that our Government use only such methods in time of crisis to protect mission property and missionaries as are compatible with international good will."

Other resolutions of this commission called for "freedom of speech, assembly, and press, as the necessary means to democracy and discovery of truth."

The use of injunctions was condemned, as were all forms of public terrorism. The council, while approving in substance these various proposals, ordered that final action on them should be taken by the administrative committee of the organization.

Kellogg Pact Lauded
Judge Florence E. Allen, who addressed the council on "The Churches and World Peace," described the Paris Pact as "the most stupendous and significant effort ever made to apply ethical principles to international relationships."

On the same occasion Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan declared that no measure would prevent the recurrence of war except a world organized for peace in lieu of a world organized for war. "The world must substitute law for war," he said. "By law I mean organized and enforced law. I mean a world code of laws with a world court to interpret it and world power to enforce it. Without the United States world law and order cannot be organized as a substitute for war."

**AFRICAN EXPEDITION
TO SEARCH FOR BIRDS**

NEW YORK (AP)—Three women and one man are to comprise an expedition to Africa in search of new specimens for the bird collections of the

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American Museum of Natural History, the museum announces. The party will sail from New York on Jan. 19, and will include Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, who is financing the adventure, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Bultin of Pittsburgh, and a companion of Mrs. Straus.

The first object of the expedition is to obtain a representative collection of birds from Nyassaland, and the second to observe and study the animals, natives and types of country there and in British East Africa.

Rhodes Scholars for 1929 Chosen From 32 States

New Rules Permit Residence
of Two Years at Oxford,
With Option of Third

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Results of the annual election of American Rhodes scholars just held in 32 states are announced by President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore College, American secretary to the Rhodes trustees.

Under new regulations instituted this year Rhodes scholars are appointed for two years with the option of a third year at an annual stipend of £400. Intellectual attainments, character, leadership and interest in sports determine the choice. Scholars just elected will begin study at Oxford in October, 1929. Three hundred ninety-eight candidates, each selected to represent his college or university, contested the 32 scholarships this year.

Those elected and the states and colleges from which they come are as follows:

Arizona—Edwin R. Caseady Jr., Cornell University.
Connecticut—George T. Washington, Yale University.
Delaware—Richard K. Irons, Worcester Polytechnic.
Florida—Albert A. Murphee, University of Florida.
Idaho—C. Farnsworth Jennings—University of Idaho.
Illinois—Robert Z. Hickman, University of Illinois.
Indiana—Richmond Latimore, Dartmouth University.
Kentucky—Aubrey M. Cates, University of Louisville.
Louisiana—Cleath Brooks Jr., Tulane University.
Maine—Merrill Swan, Bowdoin College.
Maryland—Manassas Jacob Grove, Yale.

Massachusetts—Malcolm A. MacIntyre, Yale.
Montana—Matt Pakala, Montana State College.
New Hampshire—Carl Bernhardt Spaeth, Dartmouth.
New Jersey—William Winters McQuilkin, Princeton University.
New Mexico—Rich D. Mallory, New York University.

New York—George A. Lincoln, United States Military Academy.
North Carolina—Daniel E. Hughes Jr., University of North Carolina.
North Dakota—Frederick L. Hovde, University of Minnesota.
Ohio—Royal C. Bryant, Western Reserve University.
Oklahoma—Savole Lottinville, University of Oklahoma.

Pennsylvania—R. Max Geopp Jr., Lehigh University.
Rhode Island—Albert Cornsweet, Brown University.
South Carolina—Robert Emmett Houston Jr., Yale.
South Dakota—John King Fairbank, Harvard University.

Tennessee—Robert Earle McGee, Southwestern University.
Utah—Paul D. Schettler, University of Utah.
Vermont—Charles F. Malan, Middlebury College.
Virginia—Armistead Lloyd Boothe, University of Virginia.
West Virginia—S. Roger Tyler Jr., Marshall College.
Wyoming—Robert E. Burns, University of Wyoming.

NEW EQUALITY PLAN OFFERED PRINCETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—In an effort to end the social discrimination charged against Princeton University's system of upper class eating clubs, which has been in vogue since 1879, a recommendation has just been made by the undergraduate council that a university club be established. This would provide a center for the 150 or more upper classmen, who, for social or financial reasons, are not included in the membership of any of the 18 private clubs. Each year about 79 per cent of the members of the upper classes are elected to membership in these clubs, leaving from 150 to 200 students unaffiliated.

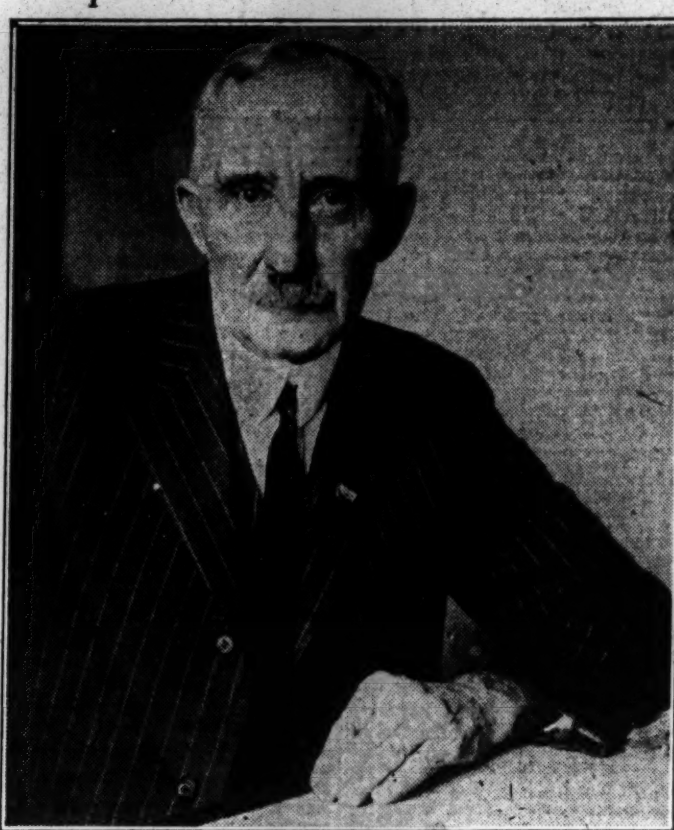
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Opens New Phase of Farm Relief



S. H. THOMPSON
President American Farm Bureau Federation, Promises Aid to Hoover Administration in Working Out Farm Problems.

National Farm Bureau Strikes New Relief Note

(Continued from Page 1)

allow opportunity for the best minds in America to study this problem.

"If after mature thought and deliberation, a better way has been found that will do this job, then we should support the better way and see that it is enacted into law. This is of such vital importance to the welfare of 30,000,000 farmer people first, and to the Nation as a whole, that the way it is accomplished is insignificant in comparison to the importance of having it done well and effectively."

Strikes Out on New Lines

As viewed within the Farm Bureau Administration, Mr. Thompson in this address definitely turned his back on the mechanics of the McNary-Haugen bill including the equalization fee. Mr. Hoover's clean sweep of the Middle West in the election at once led to public recognition among friends of the old bill that farm relief would be shaped along other lines.

The official stand of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be determined in the adoption of its resolutions at the close of this week's convention. Some members went far in their opposition to Mr. Hoover on the farm question, one state president resigning to head the Smith farm organization in his state. However, it is estimated among

farm leaders that Mr. Thompson's views will be concurred in. He has another year in office.

Mr. Thompson bespoke treatment of farm relief at a special session called by Mr. Hoover soon after taking office, saying: "It is recognized generally that surplus control legislation and agricultural tariffs are companion measures, each exerting a long-time influence. Emergency treatment of either measure is not sought by us, since a national policy for agriculture cannot be founded on emergency treatments."

Control and Tariff One

"Surplus control and agricultural tariff are inseparable and cannot be made major features of the second session of the Seventieth Congress since time is not available in a short session of Congress adequately to correlate and dispose of these subjects in the proper manner. Both such major legislative subjects should be considered at an extra session of the Seventy-first Congress, which we confidently expect will be called soon after the adjournment of the Seventieth Congress."

The other feature of chief note in Mr. Thompson's message was the suggestion of co-operative farm production. Large-scale farming is making itself known in the corn belt, he pointed out, and within the last two years a dozen different men have started in the business of group management of farms in central Illinois. Mr. Thompson is himself an Illinois farmer and his observation of developments led him to say: "While I believe we will always have the individual unit ownership and individual farm home, I am not contenting that we shall always have

Individual unit production—nor that we should have.

"It may well be that we farmers must go another step in our co-operative effort and introduce co-operative production. It is up to our organization, the Farm Bureau, to take the lead in studying the possibility in applying co-operative group effort to the production of farm crops."

TELEPHONE REACHES THE PAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Telephone communication has now been established with the town of The Pas, Man., which is the farthest point north to have its own telephone line. Previously, The Pas was connected with Winnipeg only by telegraph. The Pas is the center of the rapidly developing mineral belt in Northern Manitoba, having made tremendous progress in the last few years.

Religious Peace Sought in Mexico

Envoy of Pope Said to Have
Returned From Exile for
Parley With Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—With the reported arrival here of the Archbishop of Michoacan, Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, efforts to reach a settlement of the Mexican religious controversy are believed to be under way here. While there is no official confirmation of Ruiz y Flores' arrival, it is stated that President Portes Gil has authorized his return from exile to Mexico.

Mexico in order that conference might be initiated to that end.

Ruiz y Flores is said to carry credentials from the Pope. Dwight F. Morrow, the American Ambassador, is credited with having exerted his influence in a friendly manner to bring about Ruiz y Flores' return to Mexico.

This action to bring about an exchange of opinions was taken after Mr. Morrow had received assurances from both the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic sources that they were willing to discuss their differences in a receptive manner.

MAINE PLANTS 187,000 PINES

ORONO, Me. (AP)—R. M. Hutchinson, forestry specialist at the University of Maine, says that more than 187,000 forest trees, mostly white pine, have been planted in Maine this year as part of a reforestation program.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST HEADS CENTER PARTY IN GERMANY

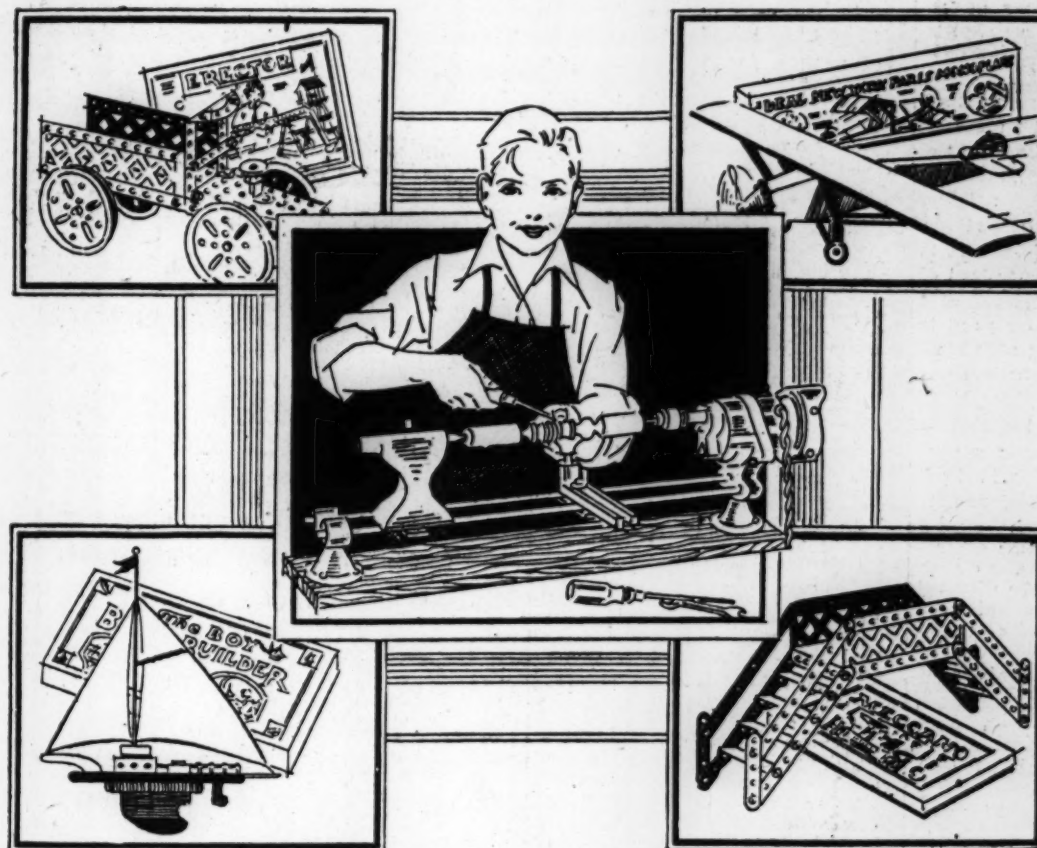
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Prof. Ludwig Kaas, the Roman Catholic Party's new chairman, is a prominent priest.

Professor Kaas lived a long time in Rome, and has connections with the Vatican and with the Papal Nuncio in Berlin. He is one of the most prominent deputies in the Reichstag and occupies himself much with foreign political questions.

It is said that he somewhat opposes Dr. Gustav Stresemann whose position, it is said, is being undermined by the Roman Catholics. It is not out of the question that the Roman Catholics are thinking of Professor Kaas as Dr. Stresemann's possible successor.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

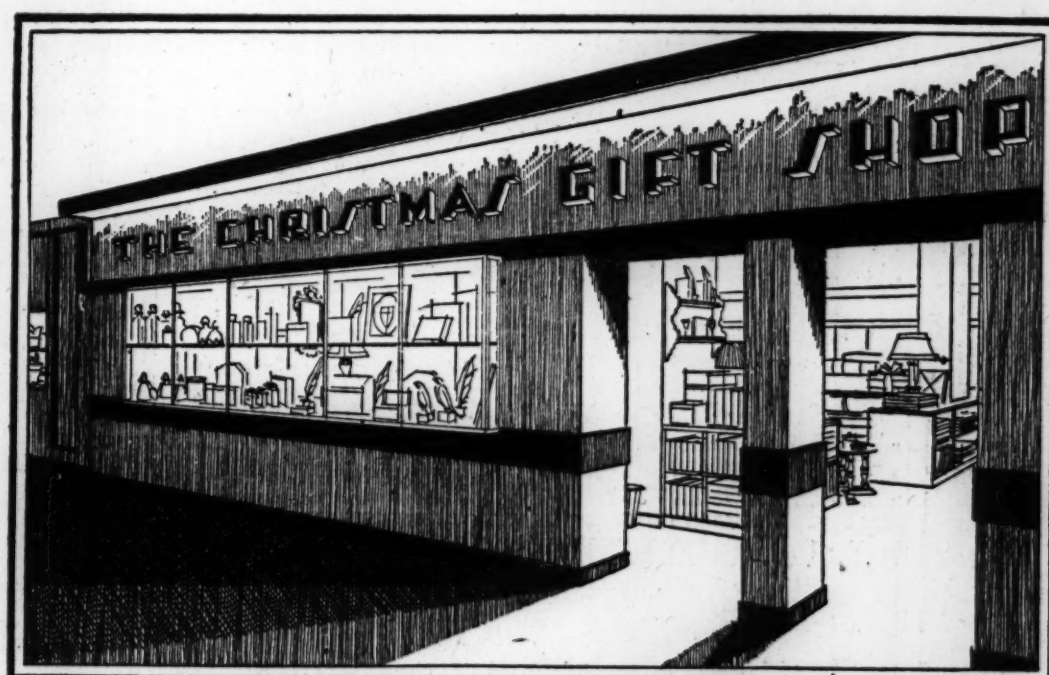


CONSTRUCTION TOYS

For the Youthful Builders of the Future

You may be starting some boy on his career as architect or builder by giving him construction toys for Christmas. At any rate, every real boy loves to make things, and there'll be shrieks of delight when Christmas morn discloses any of these ingenious toys from our complete assortments. \$1 to \$50.

TOYLAND—SEVENTH FLOOR



THE GIFT SHOP

Is Replete with Christmas Merchandise

—so judiciously selected that it solves most of your holiday problems... so attractively and compactly arranged that it saves you hours of valuable time. Here's a wonderful array of accessories, jewelry, candies and many delightful and unusual gifts for the home.

FIFTH FLOOR

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John Wanamaker New York

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

RADIO

COAST-TO-TO-TO FOUR CIRCUIT IS DISCUSSED

Good Design Characterizes
Simple A. C. Power
Receiver

This is the last of three articles on a simple A. C. receiver using good-quality audio and a 250 tube in the last issue. The first article was published Nov. 26 and the second Dec. 3.

We previously discussed the Coast-to-Coast Four as its general circuit arrangement, and more specifically in the last article the radio frequency transformer idea of R. F. coupling as applied to the shield grid tube. The circuit accompanying this story will give the reader a complete idea of the receiver and its constants.

It will be noted that an untuned primary method is used to couple the antenna to the grid circuit of the first tube. This is divided into two sections in order to give antenna connections for long and short antennae. Another point of interest is the resistance in the cathode lead of the first tube and its by-passing with a fix condenser. This latter point is one refinement in dealing with biasing resistance that is usually overlooked.

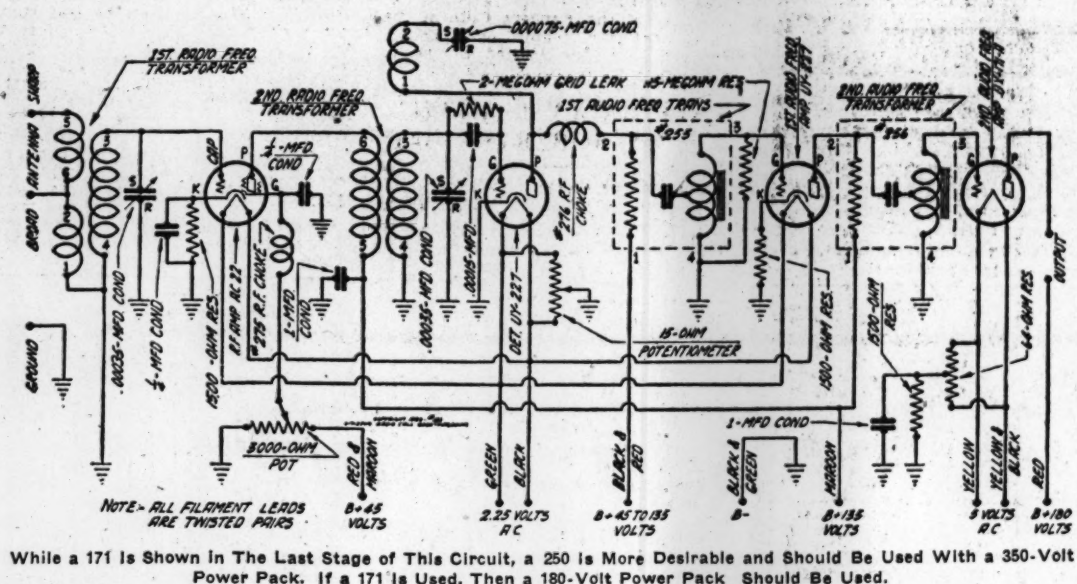
Another point of good design is the R. F. choke and by-pass condenser in the shielded grid lead. Following this lead further, we note the volume control which is most effective and is one volume control that does not disarrange the circuit so that the tuning must be adjusted for each volume setting. This is a 500 ohm potentiometer with one end going to ground, the other to plus 45 and the center arm to the shielded grid.

Regeneration is obtained by a fixed tickler, the amount of R. F. current flowing through this being governed by a small variable condenser. This makes a very smooth regeneration control and is recommended for general use. The Clough system of audio is used and this is schematically illustrated within the dotted lines. It consists of a resistance coupling condenser and tapped audio inductance. The a. c. energy from the plate of the preceding tube is passed over virtually "through" the coupling condenser to the tap on the inductance. The d. c. goes down through the resistance and thus gets out of the way where it cannot saturate the core, and spoil the quality.

This inductance connection makes it an auto-transformer, which means that from the tap down is the primary and from the tap up the secondary. Thus by having more turns on the secondary than on the primary the same step up is effected as with the usual transformer, plus high quality and a lack of distortion.

No details are necessary concerning the B supply, as this connects onto the receiver just as would any B eliminator, with the addition of connections for the filaments, which are marked as the B binding posts. We shall be interested in hearing from readers who build this set as to their results.

Circuit of Four-Tube Receiver



While a 171 is shown in the Last Stage of this Circuit, a 250 is More Desirable and Should be Used With a 350-Volt Power Pack. If a 171 is Used, Then a 180-Volt Power Pack Should be Used.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES

London: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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HOOVER LANDS AT VALPARAISO TO VISIT CHILE

Warm Welcome Attests
New Friendliness Toward
the United States

By a Staff Correspondent
SANTIAGO, Chile.—The warmth and cordiality that marked Herbert Hoover's reception in that superbly situated and beautiful capital of Chile are in keeping with the diplomatic and economic rapprochement that has developed between Chile and the United States in the last decade. Landing at Valparaiso to the accompaniment of a 21-gun salute, the Hoover party was welcomed by Mayor Lautaro Rosas, a large group of officials and American residents and thousands of citizens.

The Mayor escorted Mr. Hoover to the special train for Santiago and he was greeted here by President Carlos Ibanez and federal officials. Chile is the first of the A. B. C. group of South American states—the big powers of that continent—that the President-elect has visited on his good-will tour and his welcome here exceeded in enthusiasm and ceremony all others so far given him, although none lacked heartiness and deep appreciation for his coming.

Complete First Leg
Mr. Hoover's two-day sojourn in Chile completes the first leg of his tour. He has covered the Pacific coast phase of his itinerary, during which he visited seven countries—Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Everywhere, from exquisite, tropical Amapala on the gulf of Fonseca, his first call, to his elaborate state receptions in Peru and Chile, Mr. Hoover's party has been the recipients of every mark of sincere esteem and friendship. Time and again, the members of his group have been assured by all ranks of Latin Americans that this good will mission is certain to strengthen the bonds between the American republics.

Mr. Hoover turns homeward deeply gratified and encouraged at the success of his mission so far. In taking leave of Capt. Victor Kimberly and his officers and the crew of the Maryland, the President-elect thanked them for their hospitality and co-operation, which was unflinching throughout the journey.

Geographically Unique
Geographically Chile is one of the most unusual countries in the world. It has a coastline of 2700 miles on the Pacific and an average width inland of less than 100 miles. Its Indians, the Araucanians, have never been conquered.

By its victory in the War of the Pacific Chile became the possessor of the greatest nitrate field in the world which added materially not only to its area but to its wealth. Under President Ibanez there has been a great improvement in the relations of Chile and the United States. In this growing harmony, Señor Carlos Davila, Chilean Ambassador to Washington, has played an important role.

President Ibanez is one of the strong men of South America and under his direction the country's finances have been stabilized following recommendations of a commission headed by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton. Much also has been done to improve highways, schools and aviation.

An indication of the extent of the growth of United States interests in Chile is indicated by the fact that in 1915 it had only \$15,000,000 in investments there, while at the close of 1927 the total was over \$500,000,000 and still increasing.

EDUCATOR NOW HEADS HIS FOURTH COLLEGE

CUMBERLAND GAP, Tenn. (AP)—Dr. H. V. R. Roper, who has been president of three colleges, has been elected to head a fourth. The board of trustees of Lincoln Memorial University appointed him president to succeed John Wesley Hill, chancellor, who has served as acting president for two years.

Dr. Roper was president of Lebanon Valley College from 1897 to 1909, of Eastern College 1909-19, and of York College, 1919-22. Since 1922 he has been head of the department of education at Wheaton College at Wheaton, Ill.

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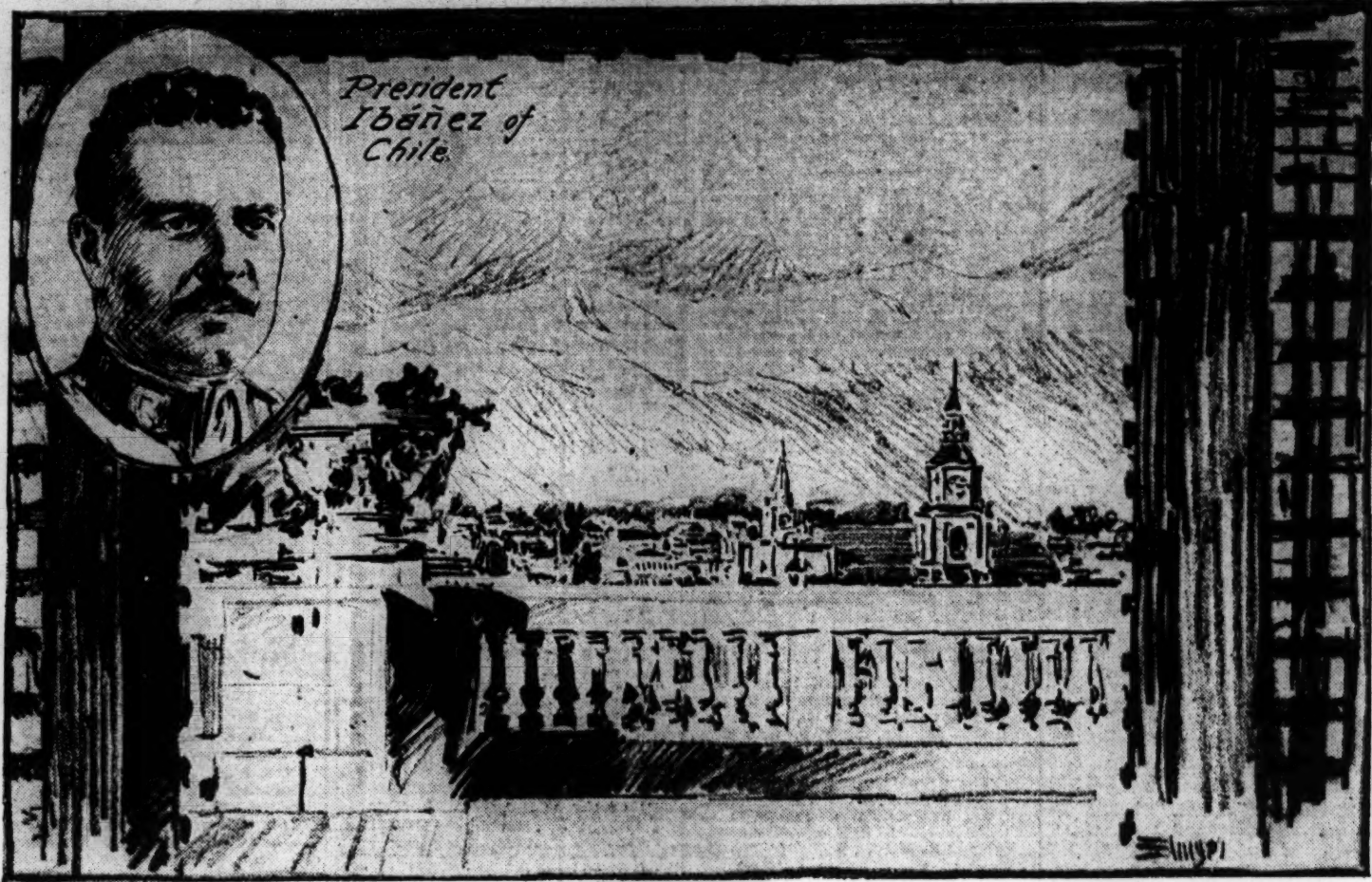
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Hosts to Herbert Hoover on His Good-Will Visit to Chile



Dictionary Gains Spotlight in Noah Webster's Centennial

Yale Exhibit Shows Manuscripts of Many of Author's Works—Graduated From University in 1778

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A hundred years ago Noah Webster published in this city his famous American dictionary, which was a standard for several decades. Yale University has opened an extensive exhibition centering about this work and illustrating the history and evolution of dictionaries as a means of commemorating this centennial.

Not only was Webster's dictionary published in this city, but here also was published in 1798 the first English dictionary made and published in America, "A School Dictionary," by Samuel Johnson Jr. of Guilford, the son of Samuel Johnson of the class of 1714 of Yale College. Webster attended Yale for four years, graduating with the class of 1778. The exhibition contains a newspaper account of the visit of General Washington to New Haven in 1775, when Webster was a member of a company of students which was reviewed by the newly appointed commander of the American forces; as well as a petition drawn up by Webster's classmates during their senior year, requesting in the name of the class the appointment of Timothy Dwight, who was later president of Yale, as their special tutor and expressing the hope that more comfortable accommodations might be provided for them.

Webster Wrote Announcement
Webster's first announcement of his forthcoming dictionary is shown in the exhibition. It was printed in the New Haven Chronicle of Nov. 29, 1828, in which he says that the "author of the American Dictionary has made himself acquainted with the best usage in England, as well as in the United States, from actual observation, an observation not enjoyed by any other writer on orthography, and has given the actual pronunciation, as far as it may be undisputed; and when unsettled it is adjusted chiefly by establishing analogies." He points out that the "common English dictionaries," such as Walker's and Todd's contain but

from 38,000 to 58,000 words, while his will contain 70,000 words. How Webster dedicated years of his life to the preparation of the dictionary is shown in the exhibition. One letter exhibited, written as early as 1807 to John West, a bookseller of Boston, shows Webster's attempt to get financial backing in his project which he defines as "the greatest ever attempted in America in the line of authorship, as most interesting to literature." He calls attention to the fact that "Dr. Johnson found a patron in his bookseller, who advanced him the whole copyright of his dictionary, fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, before the manuscript was completed," and hope that in his case an appeal will be made to the "public spirit of our wealthy citizens."

Shows Page With Correction
Of the Webster manuscripts shown, one of the most interesting is a manuscript page of the dictionary with corrections.

From Webster's many published works more than 50 items are exhibited in first editions. These include the first, second and third dictionaries of 1806, 1807 and 1817, respectively, which were the preparatory training for the writing of the fourth dictionary of 1828, the centennial of which the exhibition celebrates. The items exhibited cover practically the whole period of Webster's literary activity.

The second and third parts of Webster's "Grammatical Institute" are shown in the exhibition. The spelling book which comprised the first part is one of Webster's most famous works, and it was largely the income from this which made the years of labor on the dictionary economically possible. Though the first edition consisted of 5000 copies, they were literally read to pieces, and very few have been preserved. Up to 1865, according to the Yale Library, the circulation of this book in its various editions was estimated to have been about 42,000 copies.

LOUDON HEADS CANADIAN A. A. U.

Association Decides That
Amateurs Cannot Play
Soccer With Professionals

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The atmosphere surrounding the forty-first annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, which opened here on Thursday morning and concluded late Saturday night, and which was featured by charges against certain officials of the Canadian Olympic Committee by Dr. A. S. Lamb, retiring president of the A. A. U. of C. and countercharges by Chairman P. J. Mulqueen of the committee, and M. M. Robinson, manager of the men's track and field team, was clarified on Saturday as the result of an investigation of the matter by a special committee of six.

At a meeting of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, arrangements were made for the senior play-offs in both men's and women's series. The final for the men's title will be played in western Canada and that for the women in eastern Canada. The officers elected were:

President, W. H. Albright, Winnipeg; vice-president, S. Rogers, Toronto; Alexander Gibb, Toronto; George Winters, Vancouver; A. Seaman, Montreal. The secretary will be appointed by the president.

**CROWELL NEW HEAD
OF FOOTBALL BODY**
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Wilmer G. Crowell, widely known football official, is the new president of the Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials.

A. W. Palmer, former secretary and treasurer of the association, announced that Crowell had been elected to succeed David Fultz as president at a meeting in New York. Other officers chosen included Hugh McGrath, Boston, vice-president, and William Crowley, New York, secretary-treasurer. McGrath succeeds Edward O'Brien and Crowley takes Palmer's place.

The meeting was attended by about 75 officials of the eastern district with Walter R. Oakeson, of Lehigh, president. Many proposals were made concerning the rewording of rules to clarify their meaning.

**AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE
RESULTS SATURDAY**
New Bedford 8, Boston 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY
N. Y. Nationals 2, Philadelphia 1. Brooklyn 3, Boston 1. Fall River 3, Providence 0.

JAC
16, Piccadilly Arcade, London, S. W. 1 and 1 St. Christopher's Place, W. 1, Eng.

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ENGLAND

United States Women Fencers Defeat Canadian Team 11 to 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The first international fencing match for women ever staged in the United States held last Saturday evening at the Salle d'Armes of the Fencers Club of New York, between teams of four fencers from the United States and

YALE RALLY IS HELD IN ROBERTS'S BARN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Yale's annual rally at Nicholas Roberts's old Yale Barn, which was held here Saturday in honor of the variety football team, was its usual a great success. It was conducted by the Montclair Yale Club and the reception given Capt. M. H. Eddy '29 and the 25 members of the Yale eleven was all that could be asked for. Alumni from all parts of the country were in the gathering, with John Q. Tilson, major, chief leader in the House of Representatives, among those present.

Mr. Tilson came direct from Washington, D. C., and received the Yale Bowl which is given annually to a distinguished alumnus who has won his "Y" in life.

There were four Yale football captains among those present. In addition to Captain Eddy there were Capt.-elect W. W. Green '30, Capt. P. W. Bunnell '27 and Capt. W. M. Lovejoy '25.

FARRELL-COLLETT TEAM WINS
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The two national golf champions, John C. Farrell and Miss Glenna Collett, finished 1 point in a well-played match at the Fox Hills Country Club, against Walter C. Hagen, British open champion, and Mrs. Harry Fressler, holder of the women's Western title. Playing 1 point for best ball and 1 point for aggregate, the rival teams came to the last hole all even.

Miss Collett and Hagen tied for low, each having a 4. But the Farrell-Collett team won the decisive point by having the lower aggregate, Mrs. Fressler taking a six for the hole, Farrell had three putts.

SPEAKER GETS MAJOR LEAGUES
NEW YORK (AP)—Tristram E. Speaker, new manager of the Newark International League Baseball Club, today engineered his first big deal by announcing the outright purchase from the New York Giants of Victor Aldridge, veteran right-handed pitcher, and Russell C. Wrightstone, utility infielder.

FRENCH DEFEAT AMERICANS
PARIS (AP)—France finished one-two in a special match motor-paced bicycle race with the United States. Frenchmen Robert Chassain and Hebel Breaux finished first and second in a one-hour match against Americans, Charles Jaeger and Victor Hopkins.

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But you have come on some definite errand. For pearls! For a piece of old silver—a watch—or a clock. Your quest will take you to some recess—and in the quietude of that corner you will feel that these new Showrooms achieve spaciousness without sacrifice of charm. You are cordially invited to visit 112 Regent Street and see if this is not so.

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in multi-colored jacquard design on Black, White, Champagne, or Canary ground. CAP, PRICE 25/6 SCARF, PRICE 39/6

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Canada, resulted in a victory for the home team, 11 bouts to 5.

Miss Marion Lloyd, of the Salle de Vince, the United States champion, and a member of the Olympic fencing team of the United States last summer, was the outstanding performer for the winners, taking all four of her bouts. She had a hard struggle, however, to overcome Miss Bertha Phillips, of the Canadian team, who held her own until the final touch, which went to Miss Lloyd, giving her the victory, 5-4. This was the only bout lost by Miss Phillips, who was able to conquer the other three members of the United States team, though the bouts were close in several instances.

The United States team was composed of Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of the Fencers Club, Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker, also of the Fencers Club, and Miss Amy Von Hansa of the Washington Square Fencers. Mrs. Fish was the captain of the United States team. The Canadian team included Mrs. Eileen Callahan, champion of Canada; Miss Bertha Phillips, Miss Dorothy Hughes, and Miss Elsie Grant. Miss Callahan failed to win a bout, while each of the others was able to take only one, except Miss Phillips.

It is expected that this will become an annual affair, with the next match to be staged in Canada next winter or the following spring. The summaries: Miss Marion Lloyd, United States, defeated Mrs. Eileen Callahan, 5-0; Miss Elsie Grant, 5-2; Miss Dorothy Hughes, 5-4; and Miss Amy Von Hansa, 5-1. Miss Stuyvesant Fish, 5-1. Miss Leon M. Schoonmaker, United States, defeated Miss Dorothy Hughes, 5-2; Mrs. Eileen Callahan, 5-0; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, United States, defeated Miss Elsie Grant, 5-3, and Mrs. Eileen Callahan, 5-0. Miss Dorothy Hughes, Canada, defeated Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, 5-2; Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker, United States, defeated Mrs. Eileen Callahan, 5-2; Miss Dorothy Hughes, 5-0, and Miss Elsie Grant, 5-3. Miss Elsie Grant, Canada, defeated Miss Amy Von Hansa, 5-1.

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Liberal use of a good sauce during daily cooking will discover the hidden flavours of every dish.

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HAINES PROVES TOO MUCH FOR LARIGAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, the United States champion, reversed the

Larigan of the Crescent Athletic Club, in the fall scratch tournament, last month, when he defeated the New Moon star, in almost record time, in the final round of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament, on Saturday afternoon, by a score of 15-4, 15-3, 12-15, 15-4. Except for a lapse in control when he was leading 12-10 in the third game, Larigan at 42-10 in the third game, he would have finished the match in less than half an hour.

Only for brief moments in the third and the earlier part of the fourth game did Larigan really display his

best form. Then he held Haines, who was at the top of his game all the way through, except when his control slipped in the third game, practically on even terms, with a display of scintillant squash on the part of both. But the balance of the match found

Larigan very wild, utterly unable to see the speedy drives which Haines could make from the corners of the court with terrific speed. But when he did recover his skill Haines shifted his game also, and resorting to a more judicious defense, he placed shots into the corners and angles of the court, which kept the play going for long rallies, with only a few leading shots.

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
Pine

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-4, 15-3, 15-10.

PITTSBURGH OFFERS PLAYERS
Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 4.—Coachman, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Hockey League, has been offered \$100,000 a year to manage the circuit, as well as to minor players.


offer to "trade any man on the club." Each player asked who was to be offered. Owner Benjamin Leonard, Manager Charles Leonard and the officials of the club have not been hiding their dissatisfaction over the regularity with which the club has been "traded." Cleghorn also announced that the club will make an effort to get them out of the slump. "We will have one game, one game, have lost six and tied three."

BOWLING RECORD CLAIMED
LYNN, Mass.—Paul Foehrer's All Star bowlers made what is believed to be a world record by knocking down 1,000 pins in their shattering 1944 Boston pins in 14 minutes and 40 seconds on the new Sunday night. The three-string sons of Foehrer's team: Foehrer, 423; Leonard, 417; W. Lindy, 415; Daley, 414; Miller, 361.

CRUYKILL ELECTS
READING, Pa.—Harry MacFarlane '30, of Bethlehem, Pa., was elected captain of the Reading College football team for next season. MacFarlane was a member of the College team graduated from Bethlehem High in 1923.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

A black and white illustration. On the left, a large, stylized hand reaches down from the top edge of the frame. To the right of the hand, a person wearing a long coat and a hat stands next to a vintage car. The person appears to be looking up at the hand. The car is a classic sedan with a spare tire mounted on the side. The background consists of several diagonal lines sloping downwards from left to right. The entire illustration is enclosed within a rectangular border.



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Art News and Comment

Brooklyn Museum Exhibitions

By RALPH FLINT

THIS year the New Society has elected to exhibit at the Brooklyn Museum, where there is opportunity for effective display. From Times Square the journey takes only a few minutes. Besides the New Society show there is also now on view the annual exhibition of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, a group of canvases by Bavarian painters, and large showings of Japanese batiks and Chinese paintings on glass.

With Edward Bruce, Jules Pasin and Glenn Coleman appearing for the first time, the New Society makes a very good showing. Mr. Bruce's four landscapes, cool, quiet transcriptions of wooded, rolling Italian countryside, painted with that delicacy and precision he has achieved through study of the old Chinese masters and apprenticeship among the California hills. One scene depicts a pink stucco villa, mellowed with the ages to tone in with the lovely olive verdure and lichen-gray rocks, and Mr. Bruce has given the canvas the quality of positive mood.

Pasin and Coleman

Mr. Pasin, with a group of canvases depicting the typical Pasin model looting in a variety of flimsy garments, appears barely to smudge his tints onto the canvas, yet the results stand up with startling force and precision. Certain water colors add variety to the rather monotonous Pasin fare, and proves him a satirist of parts. Mr. Coleman's rather under-toned street scenes are resolute in their way, and enjoy the distinction of being well composed and laid in with a firm touch.

The regular exhibitors are mostly here in good form, with Andrew Dasburg, William Glackens, John Gregory, Robert Henri, Abram Poole, F. C. R. Roth, Maurice Sterne, Mahonri Young, and William Zorach in particularly vigorous representation. The sculpture by Mr. Young and Mr. Zorach has been seen and admired at previous exhibitions. Two new heads by Mr. Gregory are worth careful inspection. Mr. Dasburg's resonant, close-textured portrait of an Indian woman is as fine as anything in the show, with perhaps Mr. Stone's "Baptism at Bali" and "Sleeping Shepherdess" coming next. Mr. Glackens's landscapes, done in the Renoir manner, look exceedingly well.

Abram Poole

Mr. Poole's large portrait of "Mile. Orloff," well drawn and composed in

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NEW YORK CITY

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STEINWAY HALL Song Recital
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Mata. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30
Engagement Extended Until Dec. 29
Finances Red
Lyn Harding
William Farnum
Basil Gill
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Design of Gordon Craig

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"HOLIDAY"
A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. E. 8:30
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"Intelligent Entertainment."

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A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BUKKI
With VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON
LUCILLE LAVERNE THEATRE
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80th St., EAST OF BROADWAY
LUCILLE LAVERNE in "SUN-UP"
her international success
"The play that took New York and London
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Mata. WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

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Cast and Ensemble of 150—with
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16—FAMOUS CHESTER HALL GIRLS—16

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Theatrical managers welcome a
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"CRUCITA WITH THE DRY FLOWERS"



From a Painting by J. H. Sharp

Taos Indians in the Moonlight

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Taos, N. M.

SUMMER is a busy season for the hard-working artists in Taos. Fall showings of canvases com-

pleted the past summer are shown in many of the studios here before the painters leave for winter work and exhibits in the East.

The canvases of J. H. Sharp, the dean of the Taos colony, show that he has been especially interested in recording those difficult tones of moonlight landscapes. Many studies of the night scene are in progress, and the walls of the large adobe studio, Rusty guns, Indians' baskets and antlers of Taos deer hang upon the walls. Rare old blankets fall over the railing of the studio balcony. A movable model's platform stands in one corner, and canvases, brushes, paints, books and jars of wild flowers are scattered about. Under the balcony there hangs an Indian painting on deer skin, possibly the masterpiece of some primitive ancient whose great-grandson now occupies the model's platform.

Two large canvases of the "Spring Song to the Moon God" rested against a carved chest in a good light from the large north window. They showed two groups of Indians in their flowing white blankets singing back and forth to each other in the moonlight. A subtle green-blue radiance flowed over the scene with its careful composition of the great dark cottonwood tree in the background and the group of figures balancing it. There was mystery, poetic feeling, and the softness of primitive night in the picture.

But why two pictures of the same theme? Mr. Sharp explained them by saying that he had painted the first canvas under the inspiration of seeing the "Spring Song" this year, the first time he had witnessed it in his 35 years residence in Taos. In the

second canvas he introduced more of the actual colors. "I like the first best too," he nodded his head. "Tones are what count in moonlight—more effective than color. The second canvas will be destroyed."

Another moonlight subject showed a northern Indian playing his flute in a moonlit aspen grove, the color felt but not seen. Another of the pyramidal Taos pueblo rising beside the silver river like a molded mountain in the moonlight.

But the bright morning hours had their share of canvases too. There were still-lives of dahlias, the glow-

ing reds and yellows held together by the note of green in the foliage. "Plum Blossoms" in a jade jar on a green damask cloth, the different values of the spring color accentuating the white Japanese-like blossoms.

"Leaf Down" is a well-composed study of an Indian girl with sage and purple thistle. The title "Dried Weeds" gives little hint of the beauty of a still-life of dried wild flowers, grasses, sage and clematis in a large jar, in a harmony of grays, pinks and browns. The jar with its dried flowers is used again in a study of an Indian girl "Crucita With the Wild Flowers," her dress repeating the color notes. "Adobe Doorway" vibrates with the sunlight on walls, turquoise door and Indian figures.

An Artist in the Alps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

MOUNTAIN scenery is less amenable to effective pictorial exploitation than most people think. To begin with, the scale is so overpowering; and then, all mountains look alike to those who never climb them, so the subtle scenic distinctions that exist and which must be noted by the artist are apt to be lost on the public. Miss Florence Anderson's water colors of Swiss mountain heights on view at present at the Beaux Arts Gallery, prove how admirably she has overcome these difficulties. She has produced nearly a hundred drawings in body-color of some of the most famous peaks in the Bernese Oberland without repeating herself once, so to speak.

Miss Anderson is a practiced climber and her impressions of atmospheric effects in the Swiss Alps were obtained by working with rapidity on the spot. The whole face of a mountain landscape changes with kaleidoscopic suddenness, according to the play of light and shade. Its color undergoes a transformation almost from moment to moment. Miss Anderson trained herself to do any number of sketches swiftly and for this purpose endured much hardship, climbing under very difficult conditions in all possible weathers, and painting regardless of heat, cold, fatigue, thunder and lightning, rain and hail.

She knows the Alps in a variety of moods and so extensively that some of her sketches are of parts too remote for the ordinary tourist to have seen. She has sat herself down to work immediately after climbing 9000 feet to one particular beauty spot, for the effect she wanted to capture—dawn on that peak—came before there was time for her to rest.

Such devotion to a particular variety of natural beauty is bound to produce sensitively seen pictures. Miss Anderson has evolved her own technique—or rather, the conditions she worked under forced her to become skillful in noting down accurately her first impressions. Many of the impressions might be called merely "first" but only impressions, for the light on some distant peak, the shadow on its neighbor would shift and change as she looked, and if the effect had not been immediately noted, nothing would remain to recall it but an imperfect memory.

Rising mists, moving clouds, morning light, dawn, sunset, noontide glow, cloud shadows—all the evanescent effects of light on the vast and lofty mountain ranges are series of delicately tinted water-color sketches. The series of six studies, "Sunrise Over Rottal" indicates the precision and sureness the

artist brought to her work. Each portrays a stage in the great pageant of the sun's uprising—from the milky starlight just before dawn to the first robust sunbeam slanting onto the peaks. All who are addicted to mountaineering will find these paintings absorbingly interesting, but anyone who has felt a thrill of wonder and awe at the sight of the majestic agency of the Alps—or of any other snow mountains—will be grateful to the artist for recording emotions similar to their own with such skill and artistry.

"The Perfect Wife"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—At the Embassy Theatre, "The Perfect Wife," by Mr. Vincent Douglas. Producer George Owen.

That Douglas possesses qualities which go to the making of a successful dramatist cannot be denied. His writing has zest, a sense of the theater, and of situation and reveals a happy knack of pulling out, at certain time, and at other necessary moments, happily turned, humorous lines, but his character-drawing is weak, and he shows small aptitude for the contrivance of plausible incident and situation, or for making his characters react, with any sort of naturalness, to the people, and circumstances, among which they are set.

Gerald Sterling, about to marry "the perfect wife," omits to tell her that he has been writing love letters, for a blind friend of his, to another young woman. One of these letters, through the agency of an interfering clergyman-uncle, is read aloud, in the young husband's home, whereupon the wife, having overheard the reading, and supposing the worst, flounces out of the house, without first insisting upon the explanation with which her husband could have provided her in about two minutes.

At this juncture enters Gerald's rich uncle, whose promises of financial help are contingent upon his nephew's marriage proving a success; and yet—will you believe it?—instead of being told the simple truth by the husband, this potential benefactor is fobbed off with a series of ridiculous fictions, which, while they provide an amusing, farcical scene, destroy the sincerity of that part of the play, and look like doing the

same to Gerald's prospects of material advancement. The comedy ends upon belated explanation and sentimentalized reconciliations all round.

Among the players, first honors went to Mr. J. Sebastian Smith, who acted the quasi-Robertsonian part of a humorously inconsequent elderly artist, with a quaint bonhomie that was very taking. Mr. Frederick Cooper did well as the young husband, and Mr. Frank Randall cleverly contrived to win, and to retain sympathy for an interfering person of an old-fashioned type. Of the actresses, Miss Nadine March, though not sufficiently resisting her part's many temptations to archness, was entertaining, as a younger sister, of the "enfant terrible" type; and there was a finished and gracious performance by Miss Christine Silver in the rôle of a family friend. The reception was cordial.

P. A.

Maxwell Armfield's Pictures

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IN THESE days of hurry and bustle, when there seems to be no time to pause, much less to linger, over the intimate and detailed beauty of nature, it is good to come across paintings that provide us with a substitute for this activity, that give us a chance of doing it at secondhand, as it were. Such are Maxwell Armfield's now to be seen at the Twenty-One Gallery.

Mr. Armfield paints flowers with the delicious meticulousness we have learned to associate with the art of Japan. His, also, is the poetical mood of the Japanese artist. Flowers, he seems to say with them, are lovely things, their loveliness repays the closest examination of details. In the veining of a petal is a symmetry of design more exquisite than that which any work of art can show, and no swiftly taken impression, no passing glance however intuitive, can do justice to its complex beauty.

So he makes small tempera paintings, carefully drawn little life-size "portraits" of pansies and pale hibiscus, of Pheasant Eye narcissi and water lilies and petunias, of yellow briar (with the wee visiting butterfly that so often finds its way into Japanese woodcuts) and camellias and scarlet passion flowers in jars of lapis lazuli and agate and other appropriate materials. And everyone who sees them can share the pleasure he enjoyed while poring over the pretty, fragile miniatures, for the little paintings communicate it most effectively. Indeed, they describe the artist's joy in his occupation as truly as they depict each flower.

It is not only in painting flowers, however, that he finds richness of details so fascinating. Two or three portrait studies in the exhibition show that the same method can be applied with attractive results to very different subject matter. The painting entitled "Miss Chasely on the Undercliffe" is the most striking example of this. "Miss Chasely" is seen against the kind of background an Italian artist of Renaissance times would have selected as suitable for throwing into prominence of the day whose portraits enrich our national galleries.

Mr. Armfield's quiet-faced, soberly clad sister has a whole rocky countryside behind her, a hilly little land such as Mantegna loved to paint, in which life goes on with astonishing activity: there, minute, fashionably dressed young ladies take the air and elderly people stroll and chat, speck-like birds fly, little dogs spar and tiny flowers bloom, and all this vividly patterned life serves but to emphasize the repose and dignity of the figure in the foreground.

The Portrait of Leonard Borwick shows a slightly broader treatment in the actual painting of the sitter's person, but the same delight in the intricate patterning that an observation almost microscopic in acuteness reveals. In "Rolf Gardiner," a small panel in tempera, the artist has employed a definitely pre-Raphaelite technique. And in each of these portraits the accessories and background have been deftly chosen to

express some quality of the sitter's personality. Each painting, therefore, has more than a merely visual interest.

Thus, as we are informed in an illuminating little foreword to the catalogue, the frost-flowers on the winduppane in the portrait of Mr. Leonard Borwick symbolize that accomplished pianist's love of the "springlike clarity" of Scarlatti's music, as doubtless the "pullover" and knapsack of Mr. Rolf Gardiner, and the tangle of briars through which he makes his way, taken in conjunction with the landscape background he moves across typify that young man's absorption in country life. It is an interesting method of portraiture when wisely exploited, for no one is ever completely expressed by physical characteristics and personality always overlaps physical bounds.

Some of the most highly finished of the oils were a number of still-lives (flowers again predominating as subject-matter) which were grouped into a series and called "Monday Picture," "Tuesday Picture" and so on. The significance of this titling is not apparent, but this fact need not deter anyone from enjoying the painting of the yellow fleura-de-luce which is called "Wednesday Picture," or the warm and glowing harmony made by red flowers growing in a glossy metal trough which appears in the catalogue under the name of "Tuesday Picture."

A small number of charming colored prints and woodcuts—mainly animal studies these—were also on view, and there was one very pleasant little painting of "Corfe Castle" in which the artist had managed to scale down a vast Dorsetshire landscape on to a most minute canvas without sacrificing any of its essential depth and airiness.

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American Taste in Decorative Art

THE decorative arts in the United States are undergoing a renaissance. This is a period of research, and art seems to echo the sentiment of thought in this direction.

Periods in art are always periods of discovery, and the rediscovery of a period is almost as important as its origination. Forty years ago the Gothic period had not been rediscovered as a decorative possibility. Then it came into favor in the United States, probably through the appreciation of a small school of American artists who were then making Paris their field of research. The

Gothic superseded the more formal French decorations of the Louis, and demanded a more subtle culture for its appreciation. At first, its lack of formality held back the amateur collector, but soon the quaintness and charm of its quality of naturalness and humanity endeared it to its possessors.

In New England, a taste for the best of American decorative art has existed without interruption for 150 years, or more, since the best work was produced. New England cherished its Duncan Phyfe furniture and Paul Revere silver, partly from tradition, partly from due appreciation.

In the more modern sections of the United States these factors do not exist. Consequently, the taste for European decorative art seemed to hold a more cultural value.

The lack of confidence in originally encouraged this fashion until few remained with taste or courage sufficient to furnish their homes with the best of American artistry. Most of the decorations in the home were chosen with regard to fashion only. However, the urge of independence asserted itself, together with a patriotic sentiment, until at last the rediscovery began of the real beauty and charm of early American decorative art.

Such collections as the Sleeper House in Gloucester, Mass., Mr. Ford's Wayside Inn, the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, the New Museum, with its chain of small museums in the park at Philadelphia, are the result. It is perhaps no wonder that the rediscovery, once made by a discerning few, has brought American decorative art into fashion, and that it has become almost a fact.

We can be thankful for the salvage of historical and beautiful objects, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their inspiration will stimulate the discovery of a new expression of art. One practical way of bringing about this desirable end would be for a number of American art lovers to offer an annual prize, to be won in open competition, for the finest design, carving or fabric, and the promise of an opportunity of selling objects of superior character. There is no reason why machinery should destroy originality, or that the public should have to depend upon the past for the feeling that can only be obtained when the handwork is guided by the desire for original expression.

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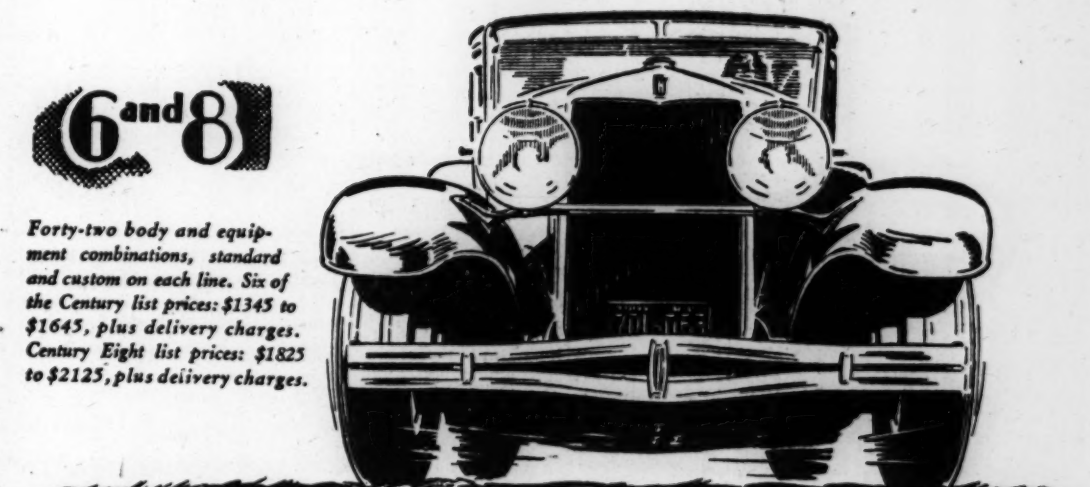
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, Gallant Explorer

There have been great soldiers, men and women who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, heroes of war.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance; men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the heroes of peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

LITTLE CON was very, very wet! His black velvet hat, which a short time before had been donned, neatly brushed so that it was spick and span, now oozed water from every crease. Drops fell, unceasingly, from his long hair and his fine boots slushed and sloshed and gurgled as he walked, leaving a long wet trail behind him.

Even the servant who held the boy at arm's length could not escape a dousing, for Con would not submit to being pulled into the house without a struggle. But although Con struggled he was not at all upset. His smile was as broad as ever and his blue eyes twinkled as he squirmed around to look at his companions behind him.

Con was having a party, and to entertain his little guests who were just about his own age, 6 years old, he had offered to jump the lead.

"Watch me!" he had cried, rather boastfully, "Watch me jump the lead!"

But as the boy sprang, while his admiring guests looked on, his foot slipped on the grass and instead of leaping wide as he had done time after time, he fell a little short and so up to his waist in the water.

The children laughed gleefully, although none laughed so loudly as Con, for he was a good loser and enjoyed the laugh at his own expense as much as any one. Even when he came downstairs again, freshly dressed, he was not at all upset by the giggles and teasing leveled at him by the boys and girls. His joy in the party did not seem at all dampened by his cold bath in the lead.

Robert Falcon Scott, or Con as he was called, loved the lead, which was a branch of a larger stream running through the garden at Oatlands, Devonshire, England, the home of the Scott family. Down at the bottom of the rise of land on which the house and garden stood were rich fields and pasture lands, and through these ran a still more frolicsome branch of the lead. And here little Con began his first sea voyages. He invented games of pirates and buried treasure.

School Days

Since the day, June 6, 1868, when Con arrived in this great world, his father had had his mind made up to have the boy go into the navy, and so, from the very first his education was planned to that end.

Therefore, when he was 8 years old he was sent to a day school in Folkestone, Devonshire. Every day, while the sisters and brother stood beside their governess, he mounted his pony and rode away to school followed by his admiring eyes.

By the time he was 13 he had outgrown his slimness and frailty and had become strong, broad-shouldered and rugged, for at his school at Stubbington House, Fareham, Con joined in all the outdoor games. He played cricket and football and exercised every day. But in spite of the fact that he loved the outdoors and spent much time in the game he never neglected his lessons; he worked as he played, with all his might. And he was always in a hurry, running from the games to his classroom and from his lessons to his play.

Then the happy day came when Con attained his boyhood desire, for he became a midship on one of his country's ships, the Boadicea.

When Con was 26 his father lost his fortune. From that time on he became the head and the main support of his family. He was always trying to manage to make both ends meet, and when he visited the farm to which his family had moved he tried to help by doing some of the housework. He forgot himself in doing for others and the uniform of which he was so proud was often mended and sometimes frayed at the cuffs because he could not bear to spend one penny on himself which could go to help his family.

Con's Great Chance

Then in 1890, Con's great chance came. He was spending a short leave in London and chanced to be walking down the Buckingham Palace Road when he saw Sir Clements Markham on the other side of the pavement, and crossed over to speak to him.

In 1887, while Con was still a midshipman, Sir Clements had visited his cousin, the commander of the Training Squadron, and at that time he had made friends with the young midshipman. He was sure that at some future date Robert Falcon Scott would make a name for himself. And now an expedition to the Antarctic was being planned, and Sir Clements Markham, who was president of the Council of the Geographical Society, had to find a good man, one who knew ships and men, to take charge of the adventure.

When he saw Con, who had become a lieutenant in the navy, he was very pleased, not only because he was fond of the young man but because he had been thinking that Robert Falcon Scott was just the man for the great undertaking. Two days after Sir Clements and Lieutenant Scott had met, and had talked for a long time about the expedition, the young officer volunteered to serve as commander of the National Antarctic Expedition.

Sir Clements was much pleased, for there was no man in whom he trusted more than Scott. About a year after this Lieutenant Scott was released from his duties in the navy and free to get the necessary supplies ready for the trip. And there was much to do.

First a new ship had to be built, one which could force its way through the ice floes and withstand the fierce storms of the lonely far southern seas. The bow was made extremely strong so that the ship could ram the cakes of ice and push them aside. The ship was made of wood, for wood would give more, had

more elasticity than steel. But on either side of the prow, covering all the bow, were sheets of steel running along the sides for three or four feet. Because they wished to save all the coal they could the vessel was fitted up with sails to be used when the winds were favorable.

The expedition was sent to make observations of the magnetic pole and its effect on the weather or climate, and to find and make a map of new lands, or rather, lands which had never been explored, to explore the unknown lands beyond the great Ross Barrier.

While the ship was being built Lieutenant Scott went to Norway to seek advice from Dr. Nansen, who had been an Arctic explorer.

At last the supplies were all collected. There were sledges and ski, fur clothing and woolen, boots and a number of pairs of socks, hammers and nails, soap and glass and china. There were lamps and oil for them, and candles and stoves; in fact, everything they would need; for not a thing could be found in the Antarctic region, not a stick of wood nor a bit of coal, and no food except a few fish, some birds and some seal. And so, the Discovery, as the ship had been called after five other brave vessels of that name, was heavily-laden with condensed food in tins and every sort of food which could be carried without spoiling.

The Discovery Sets Out

On July 31, 1901, the Discovery wended her way down the Thames to Cowes where King Edward VII and his Queen Alexandra visited the brave ship and the men who were to take her on this long and perilous voyage. All was not ready, however, until October 1, when on the seventh day of that month the men, the commander, Lieut. Robert Falcon Scott, his officers, the engineers, geologists, and skilled workmen of many kinds, and garden stoves and rich fields and pasture lands, and through these ran a still more frolicsome branch of the lead. And here little Con began his first sea voyages. He invented games of pirates and buried treasure.

The weather grew warmer and warmer, the sun grew downer and warmer, and then changes came. Storms raged and the waves beat against the Discovery, but the courageous ship rode on. Colder and colder grew the weather and at last they saw their first icebergs, long, flat table-like mountains of solid ice which silently drifted in the cold blue waters.

Soon smaller pieces of ice were seen floating and gradually they grew thicker until the Discovery was surrounded and in the midst of the ice pack.

Overhead a few white snow petrels could be seen whirling away through the gloom. After sailing about for some time, fighting their way through the ice, and making observations, they saw the great ice barrier which had been so much discussed for over 70 years. It was an enormous mass of ice about 400 miles wide and even longer than that. They discovered land, which they called King Edward's Land, and discovered and named many mountains. Many observations for the good of science were taken and specimens of strange fish and rocks were collected. And so, three years passed in that lonely ice-bound region, far from home and the loved ones.



"Don't Run Away," Said the Man in a Deep, Kind Voice.

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When at last two relief ships came with supplies and orders to sail for home, the men and especially their commander, Robert Falcon Scott, were somewhat disappointed, for they had hoped to reach the South Pole.

But orders were orders, and so the Discovery sailed for home, where great throngs of admiring people gathered to do honor to these brave men.

Although Lieutenant Scott had not been able to reach the south pole, the expedition had been a success, for he had discovered King Edward VII Land, Ross Island, several volcanoes, and the Victorian Ridge of mountains which stretched away for many hundreds of miles, and he had discovered the ice cap on which the south pole is situated.

For five years he was needed by his country, and by that time plans were completed for another expedition to the Southern Arctic. Captain Scott was eager to go, for he had always regretted that he had not reached the pole. And this time he set sail in the Terra Nova, a stout whaling vessel.

The voyage south was stormy. Waves dashed over the Terra Nova, but although she rolled and tossed and plunged she came safely through

and into smoother waters. But now icebergs began to appear, the ice streams grew thicker and surrounded the ship.

Christmas Day, 1910, was spent in the midst of the ice pack. And instead of sitting down to think of their families at home, officers gathered around the table and sang songs. They reached the Ross Barrier and sailed along until they came to Ross Island, where they made their landing and set up their huts. They were eight days unloading the ship, all men, dogs and ponies, working hard, but finally the last box was carried out of the ship.

As the winter was approaching, when the men would not be able to travel on account of the weather, everyone had to hurry. And while some were putting up the huts others were hurrying out to make depots where they could leave food and coal under tents marked by tall mounds of ice on which was a painted sign or packing boxes so that they could be seen from far off. These were to be used when the brave party made its final dash to the pole. When they had finished making these stations the dark winter came upon them and they had to wait for the summer season, which comes when we are having winter.

A Busy Winter

But they did not sit down and rest while they were waiting. The geologists were examining pieces of rock which they had collected. Evans gave lectures on surveying, and Wilson, who had been with Scott on the first expedition, gave lectures with pictures, about the queer birds he had seen, about the quaint penguins and the seals peeping from their holes in the ice. Captain Scott told about his first journey and of all that he hoped to do.

The winter passed and on the first of November, 1911, the little party set out on the great journey. They had not gone far when they found that their motor sledges were of no use in the cold of that bleak country. Blizzards came and howled around their tent, the ponies were not as helpful as Scott had expected them to be, and the men had to help the dogs pull the heavy loads.

But the gallant party kept on. They had set out to reach the pole, and they were determined to do it in spite of all.

Then came the day when a few miles off could be seen the place where their instruments told them the south pole should be. But near it stood a black object.

Amundsen, the Norwegian, had reached the goal before them! All of their hopes and day dreams were dashed to the ground at the sight of the Norwegian flag. For although Captain Scott had found out that

Amundsen was on his way to the pole, he had hoped to reach it first. Disheartened, but resolved to complete what they had started out to do, Captain Scott and his companions went on until they reached the tent and read the names of the five Norwegians who had reached the south pole first.

After Captain Scott had left a note saying that he too had been there, and after Wilson had made some sketches and Bowers had taken some pictures, they built a cairn or pile of ice and set their own beloved flag, the Union Jack, waving bravely in the bitter, bleak and barren land.

Then they turned around and faced the long 800-mile journey back to the post. Blizzards came, provisions began to give out. But still they doggedly dragged themselves back toward their base. Oates, who could scarcely travel, felt that he was holding the others back and telling his companions that he was going out, disappeared into the blizzard.

Excitedly Mr. and Mrs. George asked question after question, and Tro's father described Philip George and told them all he knew about him. And within a few minutes it was cleared up without a doubt that he had actually met Mr. and Mrs. George's son out in Australia.

News of Philip George

The old couple were tremendously pleased and excited. Mr. Tro was able to tell them that their son was just beginning to do well when he left him, but that previously he had had a very difficult time.

"He'll write to us soon now. I know he will," said Mrs. George over and over again.

But in the meantime, she got an address from Mr. Tro, and wrote to her son herself.

"He'll come back one day, covered in diamonds and riding in two motor-cars," said Mr. George, nodding his head. "You mark my words!"

About a week later, Michael went into the garden next door one evening to see the two stone dogs—James Dager and Mr. Huff. He was sitting quietly in the porch, when

The House Next Door

[The House Next Door had been empty for some years. Michael, who was a lonely, imaginative little boy, used to make up tales to himself about it. But when his cousin Clara arrived she insisted on exploring his dream house, and on their second visit they found that a hop-picker and his little boy are using the house. Clara and Michael decided to do all that they can to help them, and they became quite friendly. When they hear that some people may be coming to look over the house, Tro and his father hide their belongings in a secret room. Here the three children hide when the Trollopes pay a visit to the house, and are discovered by Albert Trollope, who also knows of the existence of the secret room. Meanwhile the village has been much stirred by the bravery of an unknown people who have saved the London express from disaster. This boy has disappeared and cannot be found. To the delight of Clara and Michael, and much to the surprise of Mr. Trollope, Tro is discovered to be the hero.]

CHAPTER XIII

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

AROUND the fire in Mrs. George's sitting room the following evening, Tro's father told them all the adventures he and Tro had been through during the past few years. His name was Thomas Blackstone, he said, but he had encouraged Clara and Michael to call him Mr. Tro because the name amused him and he liked it.

He recounted his travels through France and Spain and Australia. At mention of the last-named country Mr. and Mrs. George listened intently.

"I suppose you never came across our son, Philip George, out there?" asked Mrs. George wistfully.

Mr. Tro stared at her for a moment.

"Philip George," he repeated, "why, bless my heart, but I did. I never thought of it when I heard your name. Can it be the same one I wonder?"

Excitedly Mr. and Mrs. George asked question after question, and Tro's father described Philip George and told them all he knew about him. And within a few minutes it was cleared up without a doubt that he had actually met Mr. and Mrs. George's son out in Australia.

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About a week later, Michael went into the garden next door one evening to see the two stone dogs—James Dager and Mr. Huff. He was sitting quietly in the porch, when

raising his head he saw a strange man standing just inside the garden gate looking at him sadly.

Michael sprang to his feet.

"Don't run away," said the man in a deep, kind voice, advancing up the path. "I've only come to have a look at this empty house. Who are you?"

He came and sat on the stone steps beside Michael, and they began to talk. At first, Michael was shy, but gradually Michael found himself telling about Clara and his grandfather and Mr. and Mrs. George. And then, from the story of how Tro saved the train, Michael was led into the story of the finding of Tro and Mr. Tro in the empty house.

The man listened gravely but sympathetically, nodding his head from time to time, and asking many questions.

"The only thing we hope is that Mr. Trollope won't come to live here—in Mr. Galloway's house," said Michael.

"Is Mr. Galloway likely to let it to him? Have you ever seen Mr. Galloway?" asked the stranger.

"No," said Michael, "I've only heard about him."

"What have you heard about him?"

"He had the saddest eyes ever seen in mortal man's face," Michael repeated the words he had heard Mrs. George say.

"What?" cried the stranger. He paused, and then said, "Why?"

"Some say one thing and some say another," repeated Michael faithfully, "but nobody's ever heard him laugh."

A Surprise for Michael

There was another pause, then the stranger with startling suddenness threw back his head and laughed.

"That's not true, anyway," he said, looking at Michael.

Michael stared up at him in wonderment.

"Because you've heard him laugh. I am Mr. Galloway," said the stranger.

Michael scrambled to his feet. What had he been saying? Would Mr. Galloway be angry with him?

"Don't be afraid for a minute, old chap. I want to tell you something," said Mr. Galloway, and his voice and eyes were quite friendly. "Four years ago it was quite true what they said about me. I had some trouble which made me very miserable—but instead of the trouble making me more sympathetic with other people's troubles, it made me selfish. I thought only about myself, and of course I grew more and more miserable. At length I went abroad. But I was still miserable. And I should be so to this day only I learned at last to forget myself—and to think a bit about other people. That's the secret."

James Dager and Mr. Huff stared down the garden at the two retreating figures; stared till the man and the boy had disappeared through the gate; stared till the dusk turned to night in the silent garden and there was nothing to be seen.

But by and by, from the house next door came the sound of happy excited voices, and lights sprang up in the windows and shone out into the darkness. One beam of light topped the hedge, shone over into Mr. Galloway's tangled garden and into his porch, lighting up the still, watching figures of the dog with the kind eyes, and the dog with the eyes that were brave.

(The End)

of happiness, old chap. I learned how to laugh again, and so I have come back home. Mr. Trollope is not coming to live here. I am."

"YOU are!" said Michael in a whisper. "Oh, I am glad."

Mr. Galloway stood up. "Are you really?" he said.

"Well, I am a fortunate man. That's a fine welcome home. Somebody's glad I've come."

"You—you're not cross with Tro and Mr. Tro, are you?" inquired Michael, a little anxiously.

"Not a bit," said Mr. Galloway. "In fact, if Mr. Tro is as decent a fellow as he appears to be from your story, I'll ask him if he and Tro will come and live here and look after my garden for me. It needs looking after."

Michael's face glowed with pleasure. Tro and Mr. Tro live in the house next door, after all! Perhaps Tro would be given the room with the little round window for his own, and then when Michael waved his hand each night Tro would wave back to him. That would be much better than the pretending little boy, and Tro's candle would be better than the imaginary silver lamp.

"We'll go in and see your grandfather about matters now, if you like," said Mr. Galloway. He paused, looking down at Michael. "By the way," he said, "what were you doing when I first looked over the gate and saw you?"

It was easy to tell things to Mr. Galloway. "Talking to James Dager and Mr. Huff," said Michael.

Mr. Galloway wrinkled up his eyebrows.

"These two dogs," explained Michael, "that's what I call them. I thought perhaps they wouldn't be so lonely if they had names."

"Well I'm jiggered!" said Mr. Galloway, and he stood lost in thought for a few moments. Then he held out his hand to Michael and the two of them walked slowly down the garden path.

James Dager and Mr. Huff stared down the garden at the two retreating figures; stared till the man and the boy had disappeared through the gate; stared till the dusk turned to night in the silent garden and there was nothing to be seen.

But by and by, from the house next door came the sound of happy excited voices, and lights sprang up in the windows and shone out into the darkness. One beam of light topped the hedge, shone over into Mr. Galloway's tangled garden and into his porch, lighting up the still, watching figures of the dog with the kind eyes, and the dog with the eyes that were brave.

(The End)

Answer to Maxim published Dec 2: There is no royal road to learning.

The Mail Bag

Dear Editor:

I look forward to the Children's Page every week. I enjoy the Sundial and all of the other stories. The Monitor was given to me as a present for six months. It is the loveliest and most helpful present I have ever received. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with some one of the same age.

I made a little garden one yard square and built a little pergola one foot in height and width and painted it light blue. Mother helped me transplant asters, begonias and lady slippers. I made a little pond and put a celluloid swan with some shells in it. I had gathered at a near-by lake in it. A while later I found a stone block that fitted just right for a stone seat. I named it my Mail Bag Garden. Although I have written three times my letter has not been published, so I am trying to make this more interesting.

Ruth B.

[Thank you for telling us about your "Mail Bag Garden," Ruth.—Ed.]

Raton, New Mexico

Each evening we enjoy the Monitor. Mother used to read Snubs and Waddles to me, and then I would sit a long time and make believe I was reading them, but I was too small to read and only looked at their pictures.

'Curly Locks' Number Games

The one shown in Multiplication, the best is. Add on the housework. He forgot himself in doing for others and the uniform of which he was so proud was often mended and sometimes frayed at the cuffs because he could not bear to spend one penny on himself which could go to help his family.

Con's Great Chance

Then in 1890, Con's great chance came. He was spending a short leave in London and chanced to be walking down the Buckingham Palace Road when he saw Sir Clements Markham on the other side of the pavement, and crossed over to speak to him.

In 1887, while Con was still a midshipman, Sir Clements had visited his cousin, the commander of the Training Squadron, and at that time he had made friends with the young midshipman. He was sure that at some future date Robert Falcon Scott would make a name for himself. And now an expedition to the Antarctic was being planned, and Sir Clements Markham, who was president of the Council of the Geographical Society, had to find a good man, one who knew ships and men, to take charge of the adventure.

When he saw Con, who had become a lieutenant in the navy, he was very pleased, not only because he was fond of the young man but because he had been thinking that Robert Falcon Scott was just the man for the great undertaking. Two days after Sir Clements and Lieutenant Scott had met, and had talked for a long time about the expedition, the young officer volunteered to serve as commander of the National Antarctic Expedition.

Sir Clements was much pleased, for there was no man in whom he trusted more than Scott. About a year after this Lieutenant Scott was released from his duties in the navy and free to get the necessary supplies ready for the trip. And there was much to do.

First a new ship had to be built, one which could force its way through the ice floes and withstand the fierce storms of the lonely far southern seas. The bow was made extremely strong so that the ship could ram the cakes of ice and push them aside. The ship was made of wood, for wood would give more, had

more elasticity than steel. But on either side of the prow, covering all the bow, were sheets of steel running along the sides for three or four feet. Because they wished to save all the coal they could the vessel was fitted up with sails to be used when the winds were favorable.

The expedition was sent to make observations of the magnetic pole and its effect on the weather or climate, and to find and make a map of new lands, or rather, lands which had never been explored, to explore the unknown lands beyond the great Ross Barrier.

While the ship was being built Lieutenant Scott went to Norway to seek advice from Dr. Nansen, who had been an Arctic explorer.

At last the supplies were all collected. There were sledges and ski, fur clothing and woolen, boots and a number of pairs of socks, hammers and nails, soap and glass and china. There were lamps and oil for them, and candles and stoves; in fact, everything they would need; for not a thing could be found in the Antarctic region, not a stick of wood nor a bit of coal, and no food except a few fish, some birds and some seal. And so, the Discovery, as the ship had been called after five other brave vessels of that name, was heavily-laden with condensed food in tins and every sort of food which could be carried without spoiling.

Gary, Indiana

I read for myself.

My teacher asked us to write a Halloween poem, and said that the two best and all of that. The Monitor was given to me as a present for six months. It is the loveliest and most helpful present I have ever received. I am 10 years old and should like to correspond with some one of the same age.

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Santa Barbara, California

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old and in the third grade and would like to correspond with some boy of my age who lives in any foreign

THE HOME FORUM

Chateaubriand's Travels in the East

IF YOU are shown the library in a beautiful Old World French chateau, and turn your gaze away from the view out upon the park, forget the tapestries, the painted ceiling with its clouds and cherubs, the great vases, the statues, the polished doors and coats-of-arms; giving all your attention to the great book-presses lining the walls, you will certainly find among the hundreds of beautiful treasured tomes in perfect dress the works of François-René de Chateaubriand. Very, very charming I have often thought it would be on such occasions if, instead of passing through the room under the care of the graceful chaperon housekeeper, one might stay behind and browse upon some of those old volumes all polished and repose.

The book I think I would have chosen this autumn to read in such surroundings would have been Chateaubriand's journal of his pilgrimage through the Levant, Syria, Greece and Palestine, known to the world as "L'itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem." And this not only because Chateaubriand would seem an author suited to being read in some high window looking out across a little forest or down upon an ancient moat, but because I have been thinking lately about Romanticism and came upon a description of the Itinerary as the Romantic book "par excellence," containing enough of the true spirit of Romanticism "not only to confirm all Romanticism in their literary creed, but to convert into Romanticism people born a hundred years after its appearance." Now I had always imagined that Chateaubriand's travels would be of an antiquity long antiquated, but I naturally desired to read a book which had received such praise, and so, though I am not in the library of my dream-chateau, a worn yellow copy of it lies before me.

Riding through southern Italy, Sparta, Lacedaemonia and Greece, Chateaubriand enjoyed the privilege of being an explorer, for little had yet been attempted in the way of archaeological research, and in these lands, relics of old and famous cities lay overgrown and unidentified among barren hills or rough sheep pastures; glorious columns, fallen capitals, plinths and stairways awaiting the coming of a wiser generation. So, the Itinerary abounds, as we should expect, in descriptions of sites made famous by the stories of the great classical poets. Corinth and Sparta, Mycenae, Sunium and Athens are visited and the traveler tells us how they look by moonlight or starlight, at sunrise or sundown. "Far off," he says of a landscape in Greece, "such hills and broken columns do not appear to be desolate, but on the contrary are dry to pale gold and violet and purple." And then he adds, just by the way, what it took the nineteenth century a long time to recognize: "It is not fields and trees of crude and gloomy shade that make memorable landscapes, it is the rendering of light that is important."

Chateaubriand was one of the ear-

liest of modern travelers to visit Jerusalem. In 1806 Jerusalem was still practically a medieval fortress, having changed so little since the days of the Crusades that this traveler of the nineteenth century saw it under the same conditions as Godefroy de Bouillon, or the young Lord of Joinville must have done. Seated upon the monument of King Josaphat, close to the border of the brook Cedron, he looked across to the mountains and the silent town which rose majestically against the evening sky, noting the beautiful distant outlines and the smokeless roofs of many ruinous dwellings, and remembering the ancient solemn Temple once the joy and crown of the sacred hilltop. He had brought with him a volume of his favorite poet, Racine, and sitting there in the solemn light of evening he read the story of Athalia and Little King Josiah, pausing to admire those wonderful lines beginning:

"Jérusalem, objet de ma douleur
Quelle main en un jour t'a ravi tous
tes charmes."

This one particular passage is of course typical of the Romantic method at its best. Here are the ruins that speak to the onlooker of the transitory nature of man's work, commented by a great poet whose name is likely to outlast marble and porphyry; and described by one who regards himself in all sincerity as a Christian pilgrim and speaks from his heart.

It has been said that the romantic poet "looks abroad and still finds himself the important thing." This is true of the Itinerary. In embrodering upon his subject and letting us know that he who writes is François René Vicomte de Chateaubriand, with all his own picturesque story behind him, our author strikes a very modern note. We are glad to have it so, but in thus divulging his intimate thoughts Chateaubriand was again ahead of his times and again displaying the immensity of possibilities of the Romantic point of view in literature. Long before Proust used the device with such delicate effect, he had shown how a return in time may be introduced imperceptibly into an autobiographical passage. Sailing, for example, between Cyprus and Jaffa in very calm weather he sees a solitary swallow resting from its southward flight upon the rigging of the pilgrim ship and wonders if it comes from France. Indeed, he is tempted to ask what news it has to tell of his father's castle in Brittany which he left so long ago.

"I remember how in childhood," he says, "I passed long hours in autumn in a kind of pleasant sadness, watching the wheeling swallows, some secret instinct telling me that I should be a traveler, too, like the birds. At the end of September they came to their meeting place above the rushes, and I sat there, and there with twittering calls went through a thousand aerial evolutions as though trying their wings and getting ready for their long, long pilgrimage. Why of all creatures, it is the swallows, it is the swallows, possess, do we, I wonder, prefer to dwell upon those that go back almost to our cradles. The enjoyments of personal achievement do not charm us, neither do the illusions of our youth; we find, on the contrary, something a little barren and bitter about these; but the tiny occurrences of long ago reawake in us the first emotions that stirred our child hearts and these are ever fresh and attractive."

The romantic writer is peculiarly prone to embellish his subject, to bring in music's aid or show us his scenes and characters under unusual aspects. Whimsy and melancholy, majesty and awe attract him. Chateaubriand had, of course, a subject that could scarcely have been exalted, being sublime to begin with. But it is interesting to note how he introduces the devices we come to know so well in the later writers of the true Romantic Age. Swans and echoes, meditations at sunrise, moonlight reveries among the ruins of ancient temples; snatches of old country songs; citations from the picturesque Tasso; flights backward to the Middle Ages; all are present and all are fresh and natural. Especially beautiful is the passage which relates that, when looking down from the hilltop near the citadel, he is oppressed by the silence and the world's apparent forgetfulness of the great past. He calls out again and again, "Leontidas, Leontidas," hoping that the echoes at any rate will hear and answer if he cries that name at Sparta. But not a single ruinous wall or pillar will aid him by ringing back the great reply, so he sits down and resolves himself by remembering that those who once dwell in Sparta desired virtue to be added to glory and found these two together were their own adequate reward. Here is a promise of the thorough development of the following years by the very last of the true Romantic poets, Alfred de Vigny.

G. T.

A Pennsylvania Farm

Beyond the town, where deeper
vales bring down
The winding brooks from Pennsylvanian hills,
He walked; the ordered farms were
fair to see.
And fair the peaceful houses: old
repose
Mellowed the lavishness of the
land,
And sober toil gave everywhere the
right.
To simple pleasures.
The sun was low, when, with the
valley's bend,
There came a change. Two willow-
fountains flung
And showered their leafy streams be-
fore a house.
Of rusty stone, with chimneys tall
and white;
A meadow stretched below;
and dappled cows,
Full-fed, were waiting for their evening call.
The garden lay upon a sunny knoll,
An orchard dark behind it, and the
barn,
With wide, firm wings, a giant
mother-bird.
Seemed brooding o'er its empty summer nest.
—From "Lara," by Bayard Taylor.

Joan Rogers,
Mistress Souch

STROLLING one day through the rooms of her new home, Kensington Palace, the eyes of Caroline, the queen of George II, lighted upon an interesting old book, the "Mistress Souch," which she found something of great value lay concealed within, or whether she had just a natural desire to rummage, no one knows. At any rate, the queen opened the book and made a wonderful discovery that day in the seventeen hundreds; she found hidden away there that "noble collection" of Holbein's preliminary sketches for portraits, which he made after he entered the service of Henry VIII as court painter in 1536.

Either the queen herself appreciated the value of her discovery, or else someone told her how great it was, because she had the drawings framed and hung in her "closet," where they remained for many years. It is not known why, or by whom, these remarkable drawings were concealed in the old bureau. That they had not been hidden there in the dark for two hundred years is certain. The collection was first sold into France; and during the reign of Charles I, M. de Leincourt, the French Ambassador in London, bought the drawings and returned them to their original home by presenting them to the king, Louis Gebhardt, who thinks very highly of the collection, and who has been fortunate enough to own it he would not have exchanged one of the best of the pictures for anything of Raphael's, and for only one or two of Leonardo da Vinci's. Charles was of a different opinion; he traded the whole collection to the Earl of Pembroke for a St. George by Raphael. Pembroke, in turn, presented it entire to the Earl of Arundel, the descendant of the Earl who had advised Holbein to come to England more than two hundred years before. When the Arundel collection was dispersed the Holbein drawings came back again to an English king, either Charles II or James.

After they had hung in Queen Caroline's closet for a number of years, in the next reign they were taken to the Queen's House, now Buckingham Palace, removed from their frames and bound into two large volumes for George III. The king, however, found them so cumbersome to turn that he engaged Bartolozzi to make engravings from the originals and bind them into two volumes. Bartolozzi's plates were painted or colored and printed on flesh-tinted paper but they did not follow the original colors of Holbein. Even so—maybe because of that—they are most attractive and interesting. Also, they have made more accessible the finest record extant of the Tudor period; while artistically we have Holbein at his best in the delineation of character. This special gift, above all others, makes him an historian as well as a powerful artist.

The drawings are done in black or colored chalk on flesh-tinted paper, washed in with India ink. A few are almost completely colored; others are sketchily done, revealing Holbein unhampered, bold, free and powerful. On several can be seen the artist's faintly scribbled memoranda—"eyes a little brownish," "this bodice red," etc.

The reproduction of M. Souch (the Mistress) is one of the most attractively colored and most interesting. This was taken from a set, "The Portraits of Illustrious Personages of the Court of Henry VIII," published by John Chamberlaine, Keeper of the King's Drawings and Medals, printed in London, 1828. The portrait of M. Souch, while resembling, somewhat, in costume and headpiece, another in the collection, that of The Lady Parker, is much more attractive, with its sweet, girlish expressions. It is done in delicate grays and blues with yellow hair, and with her elaborate jewels. M. Souch is somewhat of a mystery. In Holbein's time, we are told, there were several commoners by the name of Souch (spelled with an S or a Z). Still, there seems to be little doubt that the charming girl in the portrait was Joan, the sister of Sir Edward Rogers, the distasteful husband of Joan, the daughter of the Household of Queen Elizabeth. Joan married Richard Zouch, the son and heir of John Lord Zouch. Not much else is known about her. What regret Holbein must have felt—regret we share with him—that he did not get time to paint the delightfully young and lovely Joan Rogers, Mistress Souch!

Vistas

The automobile edged its sinuous way along the streets, reached the fringe of the town and was passing a park. A big parade was on. Trucks were decorated and floats were bedecked with meaningful symbols. All kinds of vehicles were tricked out with touches of color and significance. Flags of all countries fluttered in the pageantry of the hour. One's eyes had caught glimpses now and then of sections of the cavalcade as it wound its way between the serried rows of spectators. But as the automobile pushed round the corner an occupant exclaimed, "There! Isn't that too lovely for anything!" It was a pretty scene—a flash of water, a fringe of trees, a wisp of white cloud floating in an azure sky, touch of autumn's fiery finger on the landscape. Of all the sights seen that day, this pretty picture was the one that held special attraction.

Have we not mental vistas that similarly satisfy and refresh us? Views, say, of retrospect, when we look back into our yesterdays and are apprehended by an impression which was but for a moment—a moment that even yet holds the grandeur and glory of living. Views of the future, when we gaze at the invitation of the road that stretches out before us, and count the hours for some fond trust. Whatever our temperament or training, little pictures before the mental eye and give the heart delight. It does us good to open our eyes to the pleasant views that ever lie before us, if only we do not get the habit of running away from present duties that lie at our feet. Surely it is a great power that we possess to guard the gates of memory and imagination from the uninviting visions that may confront us, but as we move through the days, visions of still hours are often "too lovely for anything."

M. Souch



M. Souch. A Portrait Sketch by Holbein.

Derzhavin's Work

Derzhavin's work is almost exclusively lyrical. His tragedies, written in his later years, are negligible. His writings in prose are more important. His Essay on Lyrical Poetry is a remarkable piece of uniformed, but inspired, criticism. The commentary he wrote to his poems is full of delightfully plain and illuminating details. His Memoirs give a very convincing picture of his obstinate and contrary character. His prose is rapid and nervous—quite free from the pedantic involutions of German Latin rhetoric—next to Suvorov's the most personal and virile prose of the century.

His lyrical poetry is great. For sheer imaginative power he is one of the small number of Russia's greatest poets. The spirit of his poetry is classical, but it is the classicism of a barbarian. He loved the sublime in all its forms; the metaphysical majesty of a deistic God, the physical grandness of a waterfall, the political greatness of the Empire, of its builders and warriors. Gogol was right when he called Derzhavin "the poet of greatness." But though all these features are essentially classical—Derzhavin was a barbarian, not only in his great love of material enjoyment, but also in his use of the language. "His genius," said Pushkin, "thought in Tartar, and knew no Russian grammar for want of time."

The range of Derzhavin's poetry is very wide. He wrote sacred and panegyric odes, anacreontic and Horatian lyrics, dithyrambs and cantatas, and even, in his later years, ballads. He was an audacious innovator, but his innovations conformed to the spirit of classicism. This bold mixture of the sublime with the realistic and the comic is a characteristic feature of Derzhavin's most popular odes, and it was largely owing to this novelty that he struck his contemporaries with such unwonted force. But apart from this innovation Derzhavin is also the greatest Russian poet in the orthodox classical manner: the most eloquent singer of the great immortal commonplaces of poetry and universal experience.

But what makes Derzhavin unique is his extraordinary power of conveying impressions of light and color. He saw the world as a heap of precious stones, and metals, and fire. His greatest achievements in this line are the opening of the Waterfall, which is also the acme of his rhythmic power; the astounding Peacock (so willfully spoiled at the end by a flat moral maxim); and the middle stanzas of On the Return of Count Zubov from Persia. . . . It is in such poems and passages that Derzhavin's genius reaches its most triumphant pinnacles. It is very hard to give an idea of them, their effect depends so largely on the extraordinary character of the words, the syntax, and above all the metrical divisions. His visual flashes and rhetorical eruptions make Derzhavin the poet par excellence of "purple patches." —FRANCE D. S. MINSKY, in "A History of Russian Literature."

Vida en Abundancia

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

EN UN argumento por un vocabulario más extendido en nuestra conversación ordinaria, un pedagogo escribe: "Somos como aquellos que han recibido una herencia inmensa, pero que persisten en los inconvenientes de camas duras, comida escasa, ropa chabacana. . . Pregúntese a esa gente por qué llevan una existencia tan miserable mientras que riquezas en abundancia están acumuladas en el banco, y no pueden más que constatar que no han aprendido nunca a gastar dinero."

Esta modalidad es aplicable a varias fases de la experiencia humana. Más exactamente de lo que el mismo sabía, el escritor tocó la nota tónica de todas las limitaciones mortales. No hemos aprendido aun a reclamar nuestra herencia de dominio espiritual. La lucha aparente para ganarse el pan, como se llama generalmente, no es el resultado lógico de la enseñanza que el hombre verdadero tiene dominio sobre toda la tierra. Como consecuencia de la cadena aparentemente sin fin del trabajo material, vemos muchos de los estados mentales tan comunes como disgusto, descontento con el trabajo propio, desánimo, condiciones que siempre tienden al fracaso. Sin embargo, siempre a mano tenemos las cualidades divinas como esperanza, ánimo y satisfacción, que llevan al éxito, y son partes integrales de la existencia verdadera.

Cristo Jesús, el demostrador más grande de Vida que el mundo jamás ha conocido, dijo: "Yo he venido para que tengan vida, y para que la tengan en abundancia." Implicando así que vida en abundancia se alcanza por medio de la comprensión espiritual de Dios, la vida. Correlativo con esta declaración de Jesús es la declaración de Mrs. Eddy en "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 517, 518): "El hombre no se ha hecho para labrar la tierra. Su patrimonio es dominio, y no sujeción. Es dueño de la creación en tierra y cielo, subordinado al mismo sólo a su Creador. Esto es la Ciencia del ser." Dominio es la herencia del hombre verdadero; sin embargo, persistimos en ser pobres, enfermos, temerosos, porque no hemos aprendido la verdad relativa a la existencia verdadera.

Cristo Jesús dijo la regla para la manera correcta de vivir, que nos amemos "unos a otros." San Juan comprendió las enseñanzas del Maestro, vislumbró la ley del Amor divino, la verdad espiritual que Dios, el Amor, es Vida, y que por lo tanto, una nunca vive verdaderamente hasta que ame. Dijo: "Hijos míos, no amemos de palabra ni de lengua, sino de obra y en verdad." Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana podemos aprender a demostrar en nuestra vida diaria la eficacia de la ley del Amor divino, y realizar sus efectos beneficiosos en mejor salud, mejor vida, una paz del alma más perfecta. De acuerdo con este esbozo de vivir verdaderamente, de volver bien por mal, de resistir in-

justicia con justicia, veremos aumentada nuestra medida de vida en negocios más prósperos y un hogar más armonioso; y nos encontraremos con mayor habilidad para disfrutar en pleno el bien de la vida humana. En la página 175 de "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy dice: "La medida de la Vida debe aumentar por cada influencia espiritual, igual que la levadura hace crecer el pan". A veces la vida de uno está contraindicada a causa de una costumbre de odiar, de albergar un rencor o de contemplar una venganza por alguna supuesta injusticia. O, tal vez, uno se permite entretener lástima de sí mismo a causa de alguna desgracia que le ha ocurrido, olvidando que ninguna mala fortuna, aparte de la creencia de que es verdadera, puede hacerle a uno infeliz; mientras que un esfuerzo persistente de comprender la verdad de la totalidad de Dios, el bien, seguramente le hará a uno mejor y más feliz. Adoptemos, pues, cada uno de nosotros, la regla del Amor, abramos el pensamiento al bien que fluye continuamente de Dios a sus hijos, abandonando creencias limitadoras, y experimentemos abundancia de bien a nuestro alcance. Nuevas oportunidades se presentarán con justa recompensa por trabajo bien hecho. Y así se alcanzará un punto de vista más elevado de donde mirar hacia arriba, apartando la vista del sentido material egoísta y limitador, y se contribuirá a satisfacer la gran necesidad del mundo, demostrando la aplicación práctica de la ley divina del amor.

En todo corazón humano hay a tiempos un deseo de mejorarse. Este anhelo por el mayor bien es la base de toda reforma social y física; es el motivo fundamental de todo progreso tanto individual como nacional. La tendencia hacia la paz internacional que se observa en nuestros tiempos es muy significativa, mostrándose en la demanda por amor fraternal y en el movimiento de prohibición de la venta de bebidas alcohólicas. Muchos están aprendiendo a vivir más abundantemente, haciendo práctico en sus experiencias diarias la verdad revelada por la Ciencia Cristiana, y están abandonando las discusiones de la existencia humana—enfermedad, pena y pecado—aceptando la herencia de los hijos de Dios, vida más abundante, expresada en salud, alegría y paz.

Peacocks in Snow
Peacocks posing on the balustrade,
Trailing hundreds of resplendent eyes,
Crystal sequins on the sunlit snow,
Green and purple iridescent dyes.

Peacock-tracks upon white terraces,
Shadow-tracings from a boxwood tree,
As cold and gracefully conventional
As patterned verses of French poetry.

—LOUISE MANLEY, in "Anthology of Junior League Poetry," edited by RUTH FITCH BARTLETT.

Life More Abundant

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A plea for a more extended vocabulary in our everyday speech an educator writes: "We are like those who have persisted in the inconveniences of hard beds, scanty food, rude clothing. . . Ask such people why they endure miserably living while wealth in plenty is lying in the bank, and they can only answer that they have never learned how to spend."

This sentiment is applicable to various phases of human experience. More accurately than he knew, the writer sounded the keynote of all mortal limitations. We have not learned to claim our inheritance of spiritual dominion. The apparent struggle to "get a living," as the common phrase expresses it, is not the consistent outcome of the teaching that the real man has dominion over all the earth. As a consequence of the seemingly endless round of material labor, we see much of the common mental states of discontent, dissatisfaction with one's work, and discouragement, qualities which always tend to failure. Yet, right at hand are the divine qualities—hope, courage, contentment—which make for success, and are constituent parts of true existence.

Christ Jesus, the greatest demonstrator of Life the world has ever known, said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," thus implying that abundant life is to be gained through spiritual understanding of God, the only Life. Co-ordinate with this statement of Jesus is Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 517, 518): "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven, himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being." Dominion is the heritage of the real man; yet we persist in being poor, sick, fearful, because we have not learned the truth concerning true existence.

Living Room and Lady

Your room is like a poem, rich and gracious.
A quiet escape from multitude and time.
Where every wall is like a subtle rhythm
And every corner like a skillful rhyme.

Something has made it more than magical:
Something that gives to all who look upon it
The harmony of sound made visible.
The full and colored cadence of a sonnet.

LOUISE GUYOT OWEN.

Jonson's One Pastoral

Fragment as the piece is (The Sad Shepherd) the scope of Jonson's purpose in this his one extant essay in pastoral drama is not difficult to discern. The play is, he declares in effect in the Prologue, right English stuff, cloth pulled from English flocks, and yet able to match that of Sicily and Greece. It is an attempt to make the beautiful Greek genre of pastoral at home on English soil . . . but making its character and colour more freely from the rural usage and tradition of England than had hitherto been usual.

The problem was not quite simple. English shepherd life, whatever its homely charm for eyes sat with the artifice of courts, was not, like the Greek, a soil in which poetry sprang spontaneously into flower and fruit. The imaginative realism of the age of Wordsworth or of Millet might extort a yet deeper beauty from its often uncouth rusticity, but in natural charm it was obviously far poorer. Theocritus could take up the shepherd world of Sicily. . . . Into the gracious poetry of his Idylls; the love lays . . . and singing matches of his shepherds only render with a finer skill indigent modes of song; their carved bows, unwreathed with vine and acanthus, only translate into musical words the artistry of native chisels. The typical English shepherd of Jonson's time, on the other hand, was fairly enough represented by Shakespeare's Corin, "a true labourer, whose pride is to see his ewes graze and his lambs suck"; his typical humour was reflected in the jests and horse-play of the "Second Pastoral" in the Towneley plays; his love-making in the unsentimental droll of Robin and Makin; while his habitual preoccupations were better expressed in that primitive "Shepherd's Calendar" which instructed the shepherd when to wear or to shear, than in the poetic pastoral for which Spenser borrowed that homely title. Competitions in poetry were not the way of the English shepherd; he preferred a dog-match on the slopes of Cotswold. Doubtless in Elizabethan England—"merry," pre-Puritan England—sheep were abundant, and the shepherd sang like the rest; Dryden was not remembering Theocritus or Vergil but describing Warwickshire when he made his "Melanthus" sing the lark up at dawn with a "country roundelay," and lead his flock home "like a king" with the bagpipes at night. But between this casual singing of shepherds and the custom and cult of shepherd song the distance was great, and pastoralism as we know it could never have been generated by English pastoral life alone.—From "Ben Jonson," by C. H. HEARNOLD and PENEY SIMPSON.

Christ Jesus gave the rule for right living,—that we "love one another." John understood the teaching of the Master; he glimpsed the law of divine Love, the spiritual truth that God, Love, is Life, and that therefore one never truly lives until one loves. He said, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."

Through Christian Science one may learn to demonstrate in daily experience the operation of the law of divine Love, and realize its beneficial effects in better health, better morals, a more perfect peace. Corresponding with his endeavor to live truly, to render good for evil, to resist wrong with right, will one find his measure of life increased, with business more prosperous and home more harmonious; with increased ability to enjoy to the full the good in human experience. On page 175 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "The measure of Life shall increase by every spiritual touch, even as the leaven expands the loaf."

Sometimes one's life is narrowed because of a habit of hating, of entertaining a grudge, or of contemplating revenge for a supposed wrong. Or, perhaps, one is indulging in self-pity because of misfortune, forgetting that no misfortune, without one's belief that it is real, can make one wretched; while constant effort to realize the truth of the allness of God, good, will surely make one better and happier. Let each one adopt the rule of Love, open thought to the good ever flowing from God to His children, letting go of limiting beliefs, and one will find rich experiences at hand. New opportunities will unfold, with right reward for work well done. One will thus gain a higher standpoint from which to look upward, away from the limiting material sense of self, and will be helping to meet the world's great need through proving the practical application of God's law of love.

In every human heart there is at some time a desire to ameliorate one's condition. This desire for good is the basis of all social and civil reforms; it underlies progress, both individual and national. Significant in our day is the tendency toward international peace, shown in the appeal for brotherly love, and in the prohibition movement. Many are learning to live more abundantly by making practical in their daily experiences the truth revealed in Christian Science; and they are leaving the discords of human existence—sickness, sorrow, and sin—by accepting the heritage of the sons of God, life more abundant, expressed in health, joy, and peace.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Autostrada
Italy has introduced a system of paved highways, without road-level intersections—"autostrada"—connecting all the important cities. These autostrada are high speed toll roads. Intersecting roads are eliminated by underpasses and overpasses. Where branch roads connect with the high speed highway, drivers desiring to travel on the latter can only do so when a watchman permits them to enter through a swinging gate.

Portland Oregonians: The law of compensation must figure somewhere in the manufacture of soap from coal. Coal certainly does its part to make soap necessary.

Peace
On the American side of the plinth of the Peace Arch erected on the Canadian border at Blaine, Wash., to commemorate 100 years of peace between the two countries are the words "Children of a Common Mother," and on the Canadian side is engraved "Children Dwelling Together in Unity."

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is probable that the Democrats will not again take issue with such a strong combination as the full dinner pail and the old oaken bucket.

THE TAKE-OFF
It is said to take a half a ton of coal to start a freight train.

Detroit News: An airplane uses 60 per cent of its power to stay up and 40 per cent to go ahead, which is about a 20 per cent better man than fails to the average man.

Fahrenheit
The thermometric scale extensively used in Great Britain and the United States was introduced by Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a German physicist (1686-1736).

Los Angeles Times: Daughter is old enough to be called "Miss" if she will hurry rather than tackle spaghetti in public.

Japan's Lighthouses
The communications authorities are planning to build 11 new lighthouses and nine radio stations on the coast of Japan.

Silverton (ore) Tribune: Don't worry over what life has in store for you. Just keep it stored and it won't bother you.

Roman Bridge
At Mostar, Bosnia, across the River Neretva, is one of the best examples of the Roman-bridge. It has a single arch, 89½ feet in span and 61 feet high.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why is the liquor trade of Great Britain proving an uneconomic industry?—Editorial..... 10
2. What are the real uses of pictures?—Antiques and Interior Decoration..... 10
3. What outstanding event in radio-casting is being attempted?—Radio Page..... 10
4. Between what two South American countries have diplomatic relations been resumed through Washington's influence?—Editorial Page Feature..... 10
5. When, according to Browning, was a man "worth something"?—Thought for Today..... 10
6. What custom is growing throughout the United States regarding Christmas trees?—House and Garden..... 10
7. How does the Mayor of Beaumont, Calif., hope to bring about better harmony in municipal affairs?—The Sundial..... 10
8. What important book on conditions in Russia, confiscated in that country, is being published in Germany?—World's Great Capitals..... 10
9. What is the root meaning of "trivial"?—Word a Day..... 10
10. When was the income tax introduced in England?—Odds and Ends..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

His Terms
An American concert agent, after much perseverance, managed to obtain an interview with a celebrated pianist whom he wanted to take over to New York.

The great musician said he was prepared to consider the proposal provided he could make his own terms.

"What are your terms?" asked the agent.

The pianist named a stupendous sum.

"My stars!" gasped the agent. "Why, we pay our President less than that a year."

"Very well"—the musician waved a hand in the air—"you had better get him to play for you."—Answers (London).



Run Humor, Madam!
Lady Newdealer: "Say, you have been looking over these newspapers for a half hour. Go on and buy one."

Inquisitive One: "What! Do you think I have time to read newspapers?"

Speak Up, Please
"I beg your pardon, madame." A patron of the movies bent over and touched the lady in front of him on the shoulder. "But would you mind reading the sub-titles in a little louder tone? The organ sometimes prevents me from hearing you."—Skelley News.

How True
The word "easy" means easy except when it is associated with "payments," says a paragrapher.

Quite so! And "cheerfully" means cheerfully except when used in connection with "money refunded."—Boston Transcript.

No Horry
Landlady: "Your board bill has run three weeks. Why not pay as you go?"

Lodger: "Fine. I don't expect to leave for a month."

Some Job
Mother: "What is the matter with little Chester?"

Tommy: "He's dug a hole and he wants to bring it into the house."

They're the Hottest
"How did you enjoy your stay at the beach?"

"Fine, after the first ten days."



"A Hand Up"
Pasadena, Calif.

A TOURIST, sitting on a park bench, saw a shabby purse on the grass near by. Opening it, he found a letter which read as follows:

"Not so very long ago I was hungry, down and out, and pretty much discouraged. There was no one whom I could ask for money. When things seemed darkest I found this purse with one dollar in it. There was no way of tracing the owner, so I used the dollar, getting a shave, a haircut and a square meal and, with restored confidence, went out and got a job."

"Because that dollar meant so much to me I am putting it in the same old purse and leaving it here in the park where I hope some needy person will find it. If it does not look like the biggest dollar YOU have ever seen, put it back and leave it for someone whose need is so urgent that it will be a veritable life savor."

"If you DO need it so badly that you can't let go of it, use it as a hand up and, just as soon as you can spare it, put a new dollar bill in the little old purse and put it where it will be found and help some other needy pilgrim on the road toward peace and prosperity."

The Christmas Party
A STORY in the Sundial telling of the happiness spread abroad by the children of the Hubbard Woods (Ill.) school in repairing and passing on their toys to other children, brings a letter of appreciation from Mrs. L. H. who tells of a similar plan carried out by the children of the Horace Mann school in Winnetka, Ill. Each child may bring some toy or other gift that is in good condition, and these are enclosed in holiday wrappings and labeled for a boy or girl of suitable age. A large tree is then trimmed by the school and then all is in readiness for the guests—little folks from a near-by home.

A Word a Day

Maintain

A verb like this may have several significations; it may be "to hold" or "to uphold," "to support" or "to preserve," "to affirm" or "to carry on."

Each special idea, however, goes back to the original one of "holding in hand," for the Latin *manus* is "hand" and *teneo* "to hold," or, as the French put it, *maintenir*, "to hold by the hand." Experience with children leads one to the generalization that in keeping hold of one by the hand physical and moral support is assured and both the subject and the object are made stronger because of the bond.

In every walk of life, with broader or narrower application, the same is true. Whatever we maintain we will not allow to be vanquished or relinquished or become ineffective.

Main-tain is accentuated on the second syllable; in both cases the *ai* is pronounced as in *late*.

"The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Andrew Soutar: "Self-control is one of the finest qualities of a people; the time has come when it should be preached and practiced in every sphere of life."

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh: "As flying increases, the opportunities for sectional prejudices are correspondingly decreased."

G. A. Studdard Kennedy: "If a man can find no joy in work he will not find it in extended hours of play."

Kerr B. Tucker: "Let no man accept a thing because it is old or reject it because it is new."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole: "Law observance is a question of education and not of partisan politics."

Herbert Hoover: "Economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved."

Roy L. Smith: "In the background of every great speech is a great conviction."

A Thought for Today

THE day is always his who works in it with serenity and great aims.—EMERSON

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Party that went off very well. We have a canary and he is called Dickie.

I am very fond of Snubs and Waddles and I look forward to them every week. I also like "Who Knows."

Hoping somebody will write to me, I send my love.

Janet D.

[Will you please send your full name. Janet?—Ed.]

Salt Lake City, Utah
Dear Editor:
I thought I would tell you about Great Salt Lake, as our city is named after it. There is a summer resort built on the lake which can be reached by train or auto. It is 15 miles from the city. Bathing can float on the water like a cork. From five gallons of water can be taken nearly a gallon of salt.

I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and Snubs. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

Betty Z.

(More Mail Bag on The Children's Page)

Montreal, Quebec
Dear Editor:
I am nearly 11 and I have been reading the Monitor about two years as my Mother gets it daily.

I go to Trafalgar Institute and I am in the upper first form, which in a public school would be the fifth.

This fall I had an All Halloween shop when he heard a lady phone the pound man and ask them if they had a nice puppy. They said they did not have a dog of any kind, so when she got through talking my dad told her about the dog we were keeping. She said she would send for him, so we are thankful that we found him a nice home.

I hope that everybody had a nice Thanksgiving. John M.

(Thank you, John. And we hope you had a happy Thanksgiving, too.—Ed.)

Kiel, Germany
Dear Editor:
I am a little girl 5 years old and my home is in Oakland, California. For a year and a half I have been in Kiel, Germany, with my mother and father and now we are going home soon, and on our way my mother is going to take me to the Boston Common that I have heard so much about.

While here I have just loved to hear the Sunset Stories read from the Monitor, also the Sunny Hours, the letters in the Mail Bag, and Snubs and Milly-Molly-Mandy.

I have visited several places in Germany, Norway and Denmark and also had a trip to London, Holland and Paris.

While in London I went to a Christian Science Sunday School, and I was so glad, as there is no Sunday School here. I got the Milly-Molly-Mandy book and I have also a book about Snubs.

I should like to correspond with a little girl my age in Germany, Denmark or Norway, as I understand these languages pretty well.

June S.

San Francisco, California
Dear Editor:
My mother has read The Christian Science Monitor stories to me since I was old enough to understand them. I call them love stories.

We have a beautiful park called the Golden Gate Park. In the children's playground there are two young elephants, some monkeys and goat-carts, and a large merry-go-round.

I am 8 years old. Please have "Little Cat" and "Animal Town" in often; I like them the best of any.

Beatrice M.

"Little Cat" and "Animal Town" will both be paying a visit quite soon. Beatrice, will you please send your street address?—Ed.]

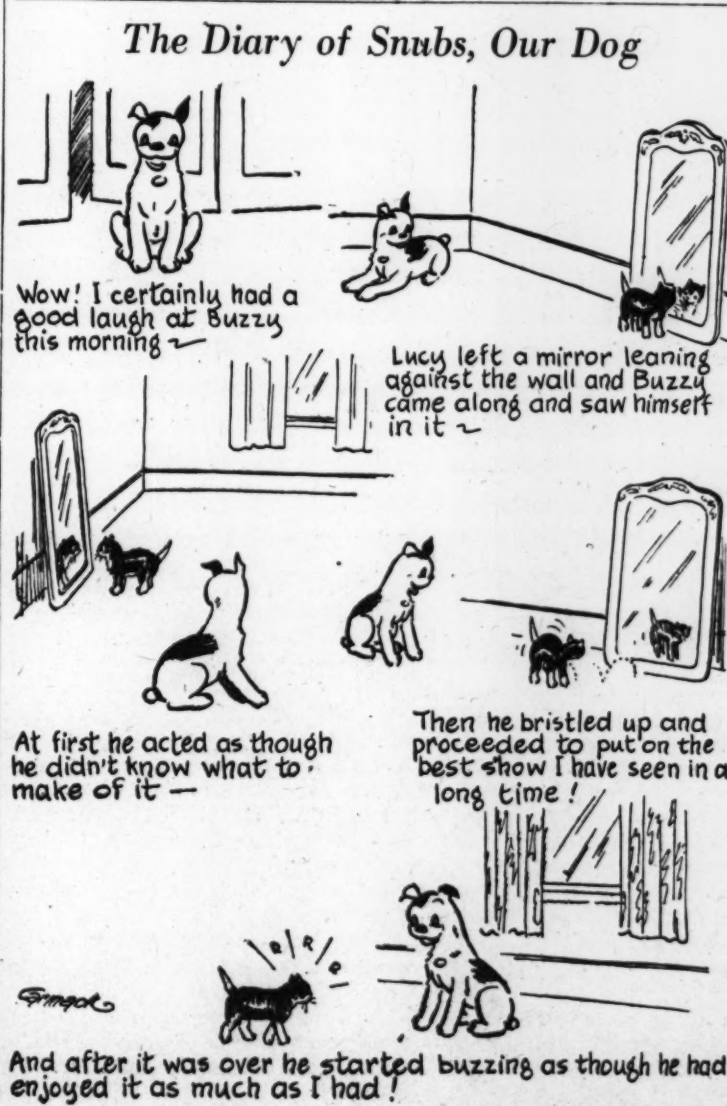
Sarasota, Florida
Dear Editor:
I am in the third grade. My daddy is a press agent with Ringling's Circus, so I travel a lot.

I like Milly-Molly-Mandy, Snubs, "The House Next Door" and Waddles. I should like for a little girl of my own age to write to me from any foreign country. Especially I should like to hear from Spain. I am 8 years old.

Betty B.

Bakersfield, California
Dear Editor:
I like Snubs and the Sunset stories, also the other things, too. I enjoyed "Felix and Patches" in the Monitor not long ago. When will there be any more stories about them? I also liked "The Lonesome Cricket" and hope that there will be some more like that.

One day a stray collie pup came to our house, so we fed him and made him a bed on our back porch. One day my dad was in a bakery



At first he acted as though he didn't know what to make of it—

Then he bristled up and proceeded to put on the best show I have seen in a long time!

And after it was over he started buzzing as though he had enjoyed it as much as I had!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Pilgrims and the Press

THE speeches at the dinner of the Pilgrims in London last Wednesday, and particularly those by the United States Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, were a real contribution to the literature of world peace. The moment was a delicate one for the American Ambassador. He obviously had it at heart to dwell specifically upon the value of the Kellogg treaty for the renunciation of war, but was necessarily estopped by the fact that the treaty is still before the Senate awaiting ratification. Sir Austen was less limited in his discussion of this subject and laid some emphasis on the fact that it was from the United States Government that the British Government received the first proposal to enter into this agreement, implying thereby that it had at least the reasonable right to anticipate that the United States would complete its share of the compact. Even more, however, than the Kellogg pact, the happy condition, so often cited, of the boundary between the United States and Canada, free from forts or warships, came in for eulogy by both the British and American speakers. Sir Austen indeed urged that all which applied to that boundary between the Dominion and the United States should be held as applicable to frontiers betwixt this Nation and the British Empire as a whole, whether by land or by sea. And indeed among clear-thinking and patriotic Americans, equally with British of the same type, this opinion holds good. Both, as Ambassador Houghton held said, "turn instinctively and sternly from a method of settling disputes which is so costly, so dangerous as war." He added: "They are coming fast to doubt its necessity. They seek a better way."

Readers in the United States and abroad who have followed at all the efforts of The Christian Science Monitor to impress upon the newspapers of all nations a higher sense of their responsibility for the maintenance of international good will and harmony will be particularly interested in the fact that the British Foreign Secretary took up that issue specifically, and indorsed wholly the position of this paper. He said:

The implications of the pact of peace are not alone for the ministers or the press, they are for every individual citizen in every country which is party to the pact. They should demand information, good news, fair news, sympathetic news from other countries.

This has been literally the contention of the Monitor for many years. It has, by example and by precept, urged upon the press of the world the collection and dissemination of good news, fair news, and sympathetic news from other countries. There have been indications innumerable that out of this insistence has proceeded definite and effective official action by international bodies. The Press Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations adopted resolutions to this effect, which in turn were accepted by the Assembly of the League. The Pan-American Conference at Washington followed suit, and this indorsement in such specific terms by the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain will give added impetus to the endeavor to impress upon the newspapers of the world this high responsibility for preventing misunderstandings between nations, and developing a friendlier and more complete comprehension by each of the nature and characteristics of the others. If the press will loyally turn its attention to the discharge of this task, then, as Sir Austen said:

The task of the governments will be enormously facilitated, and the pact of peace will be not merely a great ideal, but a great reality, rooted deep in their hearts, which no government and no people, even in a moment of madness, would venture to uproot.

So frank, friendly, and illuminating a discussion between such eminent representatives of the thought of two nations will be of incalculable value in strengthening and buttressing the friendship existing between the United States and Great Britain. It may reasonably be anticipated that their utterances will not be without their effect upon the foreign policy of each nation in times to come.

Books and the Child

EDUCATIONAL administrators and teachers will study with close attention the observations made by the consultative committee of the Board of Education on the problem of books in English elementary schools. So vast is the quantity of reading matter which is available in these days that it is more than ever important to devote attention to its quality. For that reason it is to be hoped that the literary tastes of the children in the schools today will not be left unformed by reason of financial restriction.

More books, and especially more good books, is the chief plea of the committee. At the same time the matter is not one of money only. Lovers of English literature must regret the tendency observed by the committee to neglect the Bible and the great monuments of the English tongue. When such phrases as "a mess of pottage," "Job's comforters" and "a barren fig tree" lose their significance, then it is true to say that the power to understand the great classics of the language is weakened, and a progressive im-

erishment of imagination and feeling must ensue. If it be really the case that such old favorites of the English tradition as Byron's "The Eve of Waterloo," Cowper's "John Gilpin," Campbell's "Hohenlinden" and Gray's "Elegy" have been neglected of late, then there is undoubtedly a danger lest the familiar tradition of English poetry should be forgotten.

Literature has an incalculable influence in directing the pleasures of the people, in refining their tastes, in strengthening their character, and, indeed, in forming the national genius. The leaders of Britain will be well advised to see that nothing stands in the way of an abundant and well-chosen supply of books for every child in the land.

"Millions for Defense"

ADHERING to a policy which has been pursued in and out of season, influential newspapers in the United States which have encouraged disobedience of the prohibition law, thereby sympathetically abetting its open violation by lawless purveyors and bootleggers of illicit alcoholic liquors, now openly begrudge the appropriation of such funds as may be deemed necessary to compel a fair measure of that law's enforcement. Those newspapers would not, it is believed, oppose the exercise of all available federal power in the administration of any other mandate issued under constitutional authority and affecting the welfare of all the people, even if the total cost of such administration imposed a burden of approximately a third of one dollar per capita each year. And yet they declare the appropriation of this fund of \$40,000,000 to be used in equipping a defensive arm of the Government is a needless waste of public money.

There are interposed, of course, the opinions and inconclusive arguments that the appropriation which it is proposed to provide will not insure the complete enforcement of the law. But if this is the case, it is not due to any defect in the law. Neither is it because it is not the desire of a vast majority of the people of the United States that the law be more generally observed and more rigidly enforced. In defense of similar constitutional authority which was so persistently defied by the very persons who should respect and be governed by it, these objecting newspapers would be quick to urge the expenditure of even more millions in defense of the Constitution, refusing meanwhile to yield one cent in tribute to those who, by defying, would nullify an organic fundamental law.

It would appear that there is need that the patriotic people, as well as the usually patriotic newspapers of the United States, readjust their viewpoints and reappraise their individual and collective responsibilities as citizens and beneficiaries of a country whose welfare is a matter of deep concern to both. The time has passed, if it ever existed, when anyone seriously believed that the Eighteenth Amendment could not be enforced. There are those who have persuaded themselves to hope that it would not be enforced, and their own refusal to comply with its plain provisions by aiding and abetting its violators has seemed to lend color to their wish.

But a law enacted by and in behalf of the people of forty-eight sovereign states assumes necessarily stern and formidable proportions. It may, for a time, be violated with seeming impunity. It is never, by such a process or method, nullified or its inherent power abridged. There will become assertive, now or later, that militant public sentiment which wrote into the law of the land this new declaration of freedom from the saloon power, to compel or induce a more general observance of this reasonable inhibition. The people have given respectful and considerate hearing to the advocates of nullification. The unworthy cause has failed, as it must always fail. Because of this there should be a willingness on the part of those who pay the cost to devote any necessary funds to the defense of an established theory of their own government.

Back From the Gobi

THE return of the American Museum of Natural History's Asiatic expedition, with ninety packing cases full of all manner of wonderful trophies, marks one more triumph for the new style of scientific exploration. The New World explorer has developed his own distinctive and successful method of working. He pursues no solitary and academic quest. He may be in "darkest" Africa, in the wilds of unknown Asia, or at the north pole, but he never loses touch with the millions of busy men and women at home, all eager to hear about his exploits, if he knows how to tell of them; all willing to assimilate new knowledge of any branch, if he can present it to them in properly palatable form. To assist him in making his finds, appraising them and reducing them to popular terms, he takes with him a company of experts as well versed in his requirements as they are co-operative and enthusiastic. In short, his method is the direct antithesis of that of the traditional explorer, whose discoveries were made in solitude and revealed only to savants in severely technical terms.

A Reisner off to Egypt, a Beebe sailing for the Sargasso Sea, or a Chapman Andrews bound for the Gobi Desert, goes not forth silent and unannounced. More likely does he take the public into his confidence on the whole project, explain the plans, and report progress in the newspapers and illustrated magazines, so that when the mission is over and the discoveries made, there are millions of amateur naturalists, or geologists, or paleontologists at home full of interest to hear all about it on his return.

All the world knows something of what is in Mr. Andrews's ninety packing cases. The contents, with suitable artistic retouches, have gone the rounds of the pictorial reviews—fabulous Wellsian monsters, pawing up the Gobi sands or nibbling the tree-tops, creatures never heard of or imagined. By what process of reasoning Mr. Andrews and his associate explorers have arrived at their conclusions regarding the originals of the fossilized fragments in their possession, are matters on which the layman may not be very clear. Probably some little employment of technical terms may be needed to convey an adequate explanation of such questions. But the

remarkable fact remains that, instead of Mr. Andrews's expedition being a matter of interest to a limited company of savants, its story is the common property of the public at large.

Mr. Andrews enjoys the privilege of exploring a region that has scarcely known the excavator's spade. If his succeeding expeditions into this little-known territory yield results proportionate to those already achieved, a new chapter may well be added to the first beginnings of human history.

Chicago Comes Out of Eclipse

CHICAGO is most certainly winning the better reputation which it deserves. It has been an uphill struggle, and Chicagoans have not been the most to blame. But the Chicago which the crime-news press has flashed to its readers at home and abroad is not the Chicago of reality, and is not the Chicago which every visitor discovers for himself when he comes in person upon this much-misunderstood city of the middle West.

A short while ago, for example, Mr. Collinson Owen, a British journalist who is recording his first impressions of America in a series of articles for The Christian Science Monitor, arrived in Chicago equipped mostly with a conception of a gun-toting Chicago gained from the news dispatches in the European press, and was greeted by a front-page story in a Chicago newspaper of some shooting. But despite the persistence of this unfavorable and misleading publicity, the Chicago of Mr. Owen's first-hand discovery was a city of magnificence and beauty, concerned even as the rest of us with the pursuits of industry, recreation and orderly living. Mr. Owen was sorry to leave, and Chicagoans can understand that.

One impression which Mr. Owen acquired during his brief stay, and with which we cannot agree, is that Chicago remains complacent and unmoved at the commission of crime. Mr. Owen discerned the real Chicago, and it is because Chicagoans have risen to crush out the force of the criminal element that the real Chicago is so clearly evident today. Only last week Judge John A. Swanson took office as state's attorney on the crest of a great political turnover, and if there ever was an alliance between criminality and corrupt politics, and if there ever was complacency over such a condition, Judge Swanson's accession to power with an overwhelming mandate from the people is evidence that the end of such conditions is at hand.

Chicago's real character is out of eclipse. Let all the world gaze on it.

New York's Unled Orchestra

RETREAT, rather than advance, or at any rate strategic retreat, seems to be signified in the action of those who lately set up a conductorless orchestra in New York. A withdrawal to methods of 200 years ago, the movement may be called; and there is nothing novel in it anywhere, except that a fresh start, a new beginning from the original point of departure, is being made. The type of organization known as orchestra reverts to what it was at the outset. It becomes a sort of body of chamber-music performers, each member playing independently and accommodating himself to his associates after the dictates of his judgment and under the rule of good will.

In a certain light, the conductorless idea wears the appearance of protest. It gives the impression of revolt against tyranny; as though the dignity of the conductor's office had been exaggerated, while the importance of the flutist's, the trumpeter's and the violinist's had been underestimated. Reason, therefore, for a change, even an upheaval. Now in Moscow, where the notion of an unled orchestra first found favor, a revolutionary intent, possibly, exists. But that can hardly be the case in New York. There, some artists associating themselves under the name of the American Symphonic Ensemble are found merely testing a direct type of expression upon a public that has been used to an indirect one; and seeing what results from speaking with sixty distinct voices actuated from within, instead of with a single voice commanded to take accent thus and inflection so from without.

Perhaps everything that happens in music has some sort of connection with political doings; in which event, the conductorless orchestra must indicate a return to former doctrine, a search back through nineteenth century passes for a lost trail. Richter, Nikisch and Toscanini may have told the story of conducting to the end. As far as some works of the masters go, quite likely they have. Conceivably, the classic symphonies, presented in the ensemble manner, will disclose beauty they never did under the baton. But whether the message of modern scores can be sent over by conductorless orchestras is another question. Certainly Mahler and Scriabin, to name two rather recent composers, wrote to the technique of the stick. Whatever the outcome, the thing that stands to be provided now and then, as concerts take place in Moscow, New York or wherever else, is a little of that delectable and inexplicable thing known as interpretation.

Editorial Notes

What is claimed to be the biggest indoor rink in the world is to be opened at Richmond, Eng., shortly, in response to a popular demand for ice hockey in that country, and similar surfaces are being constructed in other English cities. A few more years, and it looks as if this will be the big winter sport of the world, with teams playing for the different countries in a world series.

The statement of Harry A. Mackey, Mayor of Philadelphia, that the drink purchaser makes the bootlegger, only emphasizes the fact that private citizens, no less than enforcement officials, have a duty to perform in freeing the United States from illegal traffic in liquor.

Nations also might profit by the dictum of business in the United States that no deal is sound that is not profitable alike to buyer and seller.

"Going to Sea by Rail"

By COLLINSON OWEN

In describing his experiences in the United States, Mr. Owen, novelist and dramatic critic, has employed the same light and entertaining style which has distinguished his work in the London Daily Telegraph. He has prepared a series of fifteen articles for The Christian Science Monitor, of which the following is the first. The stories are the quick impressions of an observer seeing the cities of the United States for the first time.

HERMETICALLY sealed, I travel through some two thousand miles of America's finest scenery. I am sealed within a contrivance of steel and plate glass, within which are many other people, also sleeping bunks, dining cars and so on. In short, it is a train, a very long train, on the Denver & Rio Grande Western, which to any reasonable person should be a name to conjure with.

In this immense and sinuous box of steel and glass, warmed by steam, it is quite impossible to get any fresh air. Negro Pullman porters are leagued together to prevent any struggling and stifling Englishman popping his head out of the window. Americans may like the open air, but they like it in its proper place. They cannot stand it indoors.

Thus one passes through the savage heart of the magnificent wilderness breathing an atmosphere only fit for orchids. One plunges through roaring canyons and sees nature unfolding herself in her most majestic moods—and feels like a goldfish in a bowl of overwarm water. The hills roll by for hundreds and hundreds of miles, but though they seem near enough to touch, one might be looking at a colored photograph.

I envy the gangmen on the line, groups of whom we pass from time to time dressed in every variety of he-man costume. We pass by in the wilderness, but they can feel it, and I can't. I want to cry aloud, "Air, air, my kingdom for some air." I say as much to colored porters, but it is no use. They don't understand a man who wants air.

There is, of course, the observation platform, but even if one obtains a seat on it, it is not practical to travel day after day on the rear of a train, quite apart from the matter of coal dust which sprays from the engine. There is lunch to be thought of, and dinner, also one decides to write letters—and doesn't.

Even if one has a private compartment the problem is not solved. The porter, seeing that he has a desperate case to deal with, opens a window wide and replaces it with a screen of fine mesh to keep out some of the dust. Through this the scenery appears as through smoked glasses. At sixty miles an hour a gale comes in that sweeps the compartment. At high altitude the air rapidly becomes too cold. One closes the window, pinching one's fingers—and the steam heat soon makes the compartment too hot. The porter declares that the heat is turned off, but there must be a leak somewhere. . . . And so one wanders back along a quarter of a mile of swaying cars to try to find a place on the observation platform.

However, it all passes the time, and whenever we stop at a station I am out as soon as the porter opens the door, to pace the platform and breathe the air.

A wonderful journey. Pikes Peak is left behind and we go south to Pueblo, to feel our way through the Rockies. Then a right-handed turn and we are heading for the Far West.

Twenty miles or so past Pueblo an amazing sight appears. It is a genuine cowboy, riding along a trail with an escarpment of bare mountain as background. So picturesque does he look that one feels the railway company must arrange for him to ride there as the train passes.

The long train climbs steadily up into the mountains. Canon City comes (altitude 5344 feet). Here is the state penitentiary of Colorado, and this is where four prisoners, hidden up to now, get off. An open motortruck is waiting, and handcuffed in pairs, the four climb in. They look very ordinary. Small stuff, a conductor on the train tells me. The Under Sheriff climbs in behind them. I have seen the same sheriff on western films many a time, and am glad to meet him. It is a casual party.

A few moments later we pass the penitentiary. It looks pleasant from the outside, though behind it the bare flank of a mountain serves as one of the prison walls. Nobody could climb it. A large Negro is serving water from a spring just outside the prison. He is a "trusty" serving a long sentence and is allowed to serve spring water to tourists, thus making quite a fine income. He waves cheerily and grins to one of the attendants on the train. Things might be worse with him.

There comes the great moment when we roll through the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, the deepest canyon through which any railway runs. For ten blessed minutes the train stops so that we may alight to admire the view. There is air as well as majesty. The red granite cliffs are said to rise to a height of nearly 3000 feet. It is difficult to believe that they are so high as this. But as a canyon it is a very real one.

So through the long day. Mountains and canyons, gulches and rivers, with the scenic attendant in the dining car telling us all about it. We climb steadily up to the Tennessee Pass, which is over 10,000 feet high—the Continental Divide. We are on the Pacific slope.

Late that evening the scenic attendant invites us into the observation car, where the lights are turned out. We are passing through the splendid canyon of the Colorado River, sixteen miles of magnificent scenery faintly lit by a moon hanging somewhere behind one of the peaks. It seems to be the perfection of all that canyons should be, and through it runs that same river which many hundreds of miles away flows through the Grand Canyon. It is tantalizing not to be able to see more of what we are passing through.

So into the night. I lie on a shelf, a broad comfortable shelf, supplied with pillows, mattress and the rest, within this flying box of steel and glass, and I realize vividly that through the hours of darkness we are repeating what we have been doing all day—roaring through canyons, beneath the towering peaks of mountains, over bridges and turbulent streams, the searchlight on the great engine picking out its way along the twisting path through these tumbled ranges. The grade is mostly downward now, and we travel rapidly, swaying. One lies, a tiny person, absurdly clad in pajamas.

Sometime in the night we slip from Colorado into Utah, and toward noon run into Salt Lake City. Why, I do not quite know, but this has always been one of the names on the United States map which has most attracted me.

A railway official tells me that by a fortunate chance there is three-quarters of an hour available. One can see a lot in that time. The man who whistles up a hand-some taxi for me came from Kent, has lived in Salt Lake City over thirty years, and likes it. The driver has the gift of eloquence and turning round to talk—most drivers do this in America, and it is rather worrying to a motorist who believes in keeping his eye on the road—explains the city as we go along.

It is very well laid out, with broad avenues. In its late autumn foliage it has rather a wistful air. I think the state Capitol is by far the most impressive sight. A fine building, with its great dome. The front facade faces the city. The rear looks out onto a stark mountain range, rising close at hand. Front door in civilization. Back door in the wilderness. I am delivered at the station with five minutes to spare. Price of drive and lecture \$2. Imagine seeing Salt Lake City and hearing all about it for \$2!

The Southern Pacific takes us in charge and we proceed to Ogden, Utah's second city. Outside the station a photographer has a large tripod camera pointed down the wide main street, which is closed by a high mountain over which mist is swirling. It seems a very patient business. I learn that he is doing this for the picture post-card industry. Since the last photo of Ogden was made a new hotel has risen on the sky line, which puts previous records out of date. So this photographer has come all the way from Salt Lake City to take another view. The mist clears slightly, he takes his view, and the new hotel is given to fame. The artists will make up any deficiencies, he explains.

For thirty miles the railway runs across the mysterious waters of Great Salt Lake. The water is a pearly blue. Nothing lives in it except tiny shrimp. One cannot see any shrimps, but on the water are many fat little birds of the water-hen type. To the north and west of us are high mountains, softened by haze. Traveling over the lake on a train is an experience which one thoroughly appreciates. The Southern Pacific calls it "Going to Sea by Rail," a pretty idea.

We enter on the Nevada desert! The beauty of that desert in the afternoon, the soft colors of rock and sand, sky and mountain! Veteran travelers in these regions tell me that you soon get tired of looking on deserts. They may be right, but I think it would take a long time. Nevada, with an area of 109,000 square miles, has a population of only 77,407.

They talk, of course, of irrigation, and some day, no doubt, these astonishing people will try to make this desert fruitful, as they have done others. I find no desire to wish them success in any such enterprise. The deserts are much too beautiful to be spoiled by crops. America should cherish her wild spaces. In some of her city parks you will see the sign "Keep Off." I should like to lay the foundation stone of an immense sign bearing that legend on the Nevada Desert.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

LOVERS of good English read with delight the beautifully simple yet eloquent peroration delivered by Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, at the opening of the Brooklands War Memorial in Dudley. The memorial chamber, in which Mr. Baldwin lighted a lamp of remembrance, is at the base of a clock tower seventy feet high, and is part of a fine new group of municipal buildings which nearly complete Dudley's civic center. "Life is not an easy matter," Mr. Baldwin said. "Let us dedicate ourselves anew to the service of our country. That service must involve a struggle and fighting. Fighting in ordinary life is very much like the battle of Inkerman. It is fought in a fog, and very often the hardest blows are struck on each other by men whose aim and whose goal is the same, but we have got to go on, and go on in faith, for just as these men whom we commemorate fought and died without seeing the end, so we must have faith in our work and fight as we think right for what is good in our own country and in the world."

A correspondent of The Times, referring to the brevity and directness of Prime Minister's remarks, says that of the 130 words he used all are of Anglo-Saxon origin and only nineteen words are of more than one syllable.

American publishers and the American reading public believe the best books are those which come from England, according to Lowell Brentano, New York publisher and bookseller, who has been interviewed in London. Mr. Brentano said that Shaw, Galsworthy and Bennett are only a few of the twenty or thirty English authors who are widely read in the United States. He said Bernard Shaw was probably the most notable example, and cited the 90,000 copies of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism" which have already been sold in the United States. "On the whole," he said, "I do not think that you English people are so sympathetically disposed toward our writers as we are to yours. There is a little prejudice against us. An English publisher handling an American book would want to Anglicize it—remove the Americanisms. We do not wish to do that. We like your English books to be 100 per cent English."

The word "Hansard" is probably connected in the thoughts of most persons with the blue paper-covered booklets which contain the verbatim reports of parliamentary debates. Dull reading for most of us who are content to cull a synopsis of the proceedings from our daily papers. Luke Hansard, however, was a painstaking printer who was living in Bloomsbury 100 years ago. His biography records that he left his home in Norwich bound for London with a guinea in his pocket. He started at the bottom of the ladder in the printing trade as a compositor, and at the early age of twenty-two had

become the acting manager and partner in the firm of John Hughes of Lincoln's Inn Fields. He found the printing of the parliamentary debates there on joining and there he kept it. The Hansard reports are now printed by government employees, but the title remains.

A pleasant story which has the merit of being true is told of the Duke of York, the King's second son. A boy attending an elementary school in London wrote to the Duke stating that the cricket club he belonged to had been turned off the ground in one of the parks where its members had previously played. The Duke replied, inviting the boy to call at his house in Piccadilly and, after seeing him, had the matter inquired into. It happened that the park had been closed while the turf was being reconditioned. The work was hurried up in consequence of the Duke's intervention, and within a fortnight the boys were back there at play.

The executive council of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers has decided that Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is ineligible for membership of the Bricklayers' Union. Mr. Churchill, it will be recalled, recently took a hand in laying bricks on the walls of the new house he is building at Westham in Kent, and the local branch of the Bricklayers' Union thereupon jokingly asked him to join their ranks. Mr. Churchill responded in a similar vein, sending a check for five shillings in payment of his membership fee. Letters of protest, however, immediately began to pour in to the union's headquarters, and a vote of the executive council taken recently indicates that the majority of members failed to see any joke in his joining them. In addition to declaring Mr. Churchill's ineligibility for membership, the resolution on the subject asks members to "regard this matter in the lighter vein wherein it was intended." Mr. Churchill, however, refuses to accept his "expulsion" and claims that he would be endangering the rights of his fellow members if he did not see the thing through. So it looks as if what was, in the beginning, merely a joke, may in the end turn out to have quite a serious side.

Whitehall, the home hitherto of solemn government offices—War Office, Horse-Guards, Home Office, Admiralty, Labor Department, and so on—is to have a theater. The Old Ship Restaurant, which is situated at the point where Whitehall merges into Charing Cross, is to be pulled down and a theater to hold 750 people is to be built at a cost of £150,000. Appropriately enough, it will be called "The Whitehall." The Old Ship Restaurant has existed under various names since the middle of the seventeenth century.